

# Weather

Cloudy, but improving today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 62 and the minimum 45.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 63 and 37.8.

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## NEW APPEAL MADE BY GERMANY FOR MERCIFUL TERMS

Present Conditions Will Make Bolshevism Inevitable, Berlin Note Says

## FACE DIRE HUNGER

Detailed Suggestions Made For Greater Privileges In Rhine Region

## WANT FREEDOM

Relaxation Of Blockade, Especially In East, Also Is Asked

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 19.—A German wireless message states that the German Government has sent a message to the Allies and the United States, protesting that the conditions of the armistice seriously menace economic conditions on the left bank of the Rhine and its relations with German territory on the right bank and declaring that if these conditions are not alleviated existence will become impossible and Bolshevism inevitable. In order to obviate this, the German Government requests the following:

**New Conditions Suggested**  
Normal intercourse on the left bank of the Rhine; completely normal economic conditions between the left bank and the remainder of Germany and with foreign countries, even during military occupation; German owners to exploit as heretofore coal, potash and ore mines on the left bank of the Rhine within the old territory of the Empire with permission for transportation up and down and across the Rhine to the left bank; general free use of the Rhine for transport within the old boundary of the German Empire; free navigation via Rotterdam and the coast for provisioning Germany via the North Sea and the Baltic coasts with coal, potash and food supplies; the continuation of industries on the left bank of the Rhine for the use of Germany; free railway traffic in occupied territory; the furnishing of electric power from the left bank to the right bank of the Rhine; discharged men liable for military service on the left bank of the Rhine shall not be made prisoners of war even if they are in uniform; all civil and military organizations on the left bank of the Rhine shall be allowed to continue work; no requisitioning in occupied territories unless it is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the troops of occupation; freedom of telephonic, telegraphic and postal traffic in occupied territories with the right bank of the Rhine and neutral countries; permission to bring food and fodder from the left bank to the right bank of the Rhine; the old frontier of the Empire, including Luxembourg, shall be regarded as the customs boundary and dues shall be levied by German officials on behalf of the Empire; and German prohibitions regarding export, transit and import shall be handled by German officials.

The message declares most emphatically that the surrender of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 wagons will make it impossible to supply towns with food even for a week and the whole Empire will be stricken by hunger.

### Want Blockade Relaxed

Finally, the continuation of the blockade, especially in the East, will render impossible the transport of iron and other material from the north for German industries, also of German coal for Scandinavia, thus bringing dependent German and Scandinavian industries to a standstill. It will also paralyze the North Sea and the Baltic fishing industries.

The German representatives at Spa were instructed to discuss these urgent wishes with the Allied representatives but they were not successful because the Allied representatives had not full powers.

## British Prisoners Driven From Camps Without Food And With Clothes In Rags

Walk Fifty To Sixty Miles To Allied Lines And Many Die On Roadside Of Weakness And Privations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 19.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in a message dated the 18th, reports: Thousands of prisoners of war, mostly British, are entering France daily. I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery.

When the camps far back in Alsace and along the Rhine were broken up, the prisoners held by the Germans, most of whom were captured in the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help from their Allies. They started to walk distances varying from 50 to 60 miles, having been given no food, not even a mouthful of bread, while they had no money. They were clad in shameful rags with the soles dropping off their boots or some wore clogs and no socks.

They left in droves of hundreds in charge of German officers and soldiers who deserted them after a few hours. The weather was very cold and many of them died by the roadside, a few miles from their friends. When the survivors entered the French lines the Frenchmen, hardened to the horrors of war, were horrified to see men in such plight.

There is no doubt that the British were made to suffer thus with intention and all prisoners, whatever their nationality, agreed that the British were worse treated than other prisoners in all the German camps.

It would be difficult to overstate the misery of these poor Britishers whose only fault was that they were British. "Swine" and "dog" were the current manner of addressing them in the prison camps while kicks and blows with rifle butts were their daily portion. Our men tell of comrades dropping from hunger and dysentery and being beaten with rifles until they got up and went on and died over their work; or men who were refused admission to a hospital being carried to death from their huts while German sentinels stood by laughing; or men with acute dysentery crawling out at night for relief and dying on the ground under the eyes of an indifferent sentry.

Reuter's correspondent adds that the imperative need of the moment is to bring home to Ebert, the German Chancellor; Scheideман and the other Kaiserist socialists that Great Britain has power to exact retribution for all this devilry.

## GERMANY TO HASTEN CALLING OF ASSEMBLY

Ebert Says Steps Have Been Taken To Hold Election In January

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 18.—A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has made a statement saying that he is determined to summon a Constituent Assembly as soon as possible. The preliminary steps have already been taken and the elections will probably be held in January.

Ships are being immediately put in readiness to fetch the promised foodstuffs from America.

### Poles Occupy Posen

Copenhagen, November 18.—A message from Berlin states that Polish troops occupy the town and province of Posen, and that a Polish Soviet is administering their affairs.

The new Commander of Berlin, addressing a congress of Soviets said that there was no fear of a reactionary counter-revolution. Bands of Bolshevik terrorists plundering Berlin suburbs would be ruthlessly suppressed. The Congress resolved to form volunteer guards of ex-soldiers to protect life and property, also to expel Herr Liebknecht from Berlin if he continued his agitation in the barracks.

The Vorwarts announces the formation of a bourgeois Republican Party comprising progressives and national liberals.

### Soviet Protects Hindenburg

Copenhagen, November 19.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Russian Soviet Government offered Germany corn but the German Government rejected the offer in view of the Allies' promise to supply Germany.

The Soviet at Cassel has issued a proclamation, taking Marshal von Hindenburg, who is now in Cassel, under its special protection.

## American Telegraphs To Be Consolidated

Western Union And Postal To Be Amalgamated By Government

(American Wireless News) Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Postmaster General Burleson today announced the consolidation of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph systems, effective December 1. He also issued a proclamation announcing the taking over of control and possession of the marine cable systems of the United States. These are to continue their operation through regular channels until further notice.

## DR. SOLF AND ERZBERGER TO REPRESENT GERMANY

Berlin Message Says They Have Been Appointed To Open Peace Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 18.—A message from Berlin states that Dr. Solf, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Herr Erzberger, a Secretary of State and a leader of the Center Party, have been deputed to inaugurate the peace negotiations.

Washington, November 18.—Official. President Wilson proposes to take part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace, concerning which he must necessarily be consulted. He will be accompanied by delegates sitting as the representatives of the United States and it is not likely that he will remain throughout the entire conference.

## DUTCH REVOLUTION IS COMPLETE FAILURE

Troelstra Admits Cause Is Lost And Conditions Are Tranquil

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 19.—Reuter's agency learns from an unimpeachable source that the situation in Holland is now absolutely tranquil. Troelstra has admitted that the revolutionary movement has failed. Popular demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen are repeatedly occurring.

## FRENCH VICTORY LOAN CLOSES AT NOON TODAY

Nearly Million Francs Is Subscribed On Next To Last Day

Although local banks closed at noon yesterday nearly a million francs was subscribed to the French Victory Loan and the Shanghai figures for the drive this morning are 43,879,780.

The campaign ends at noon today in order that arrangements may be made with Paris to purchase bonds subscribed for throughout China. Returns will be received from all outposts this morning and the grand total for China will far exceed any previous amount subscribed to war bonds of a foreign country.

The figures:

France	25,184,200
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	8,919,000
Banque Industrielle de Chine	5,000,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique	1,614,480
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	141,900
Bank de Chine	
Total	Fr. 43,879,780

## Shanghai A Blaze Of Light And Color For Opening Of Great Victory Celebration

Scenes At Yesterday's Opening Ceremony



Above.—Ministers and crowd at tending the thanksgiving service at the Race Club yesterday reading the psalm of victory.  
Center.—S.V.C. artillerymen firing the salute that officially opened Shanghai's three-day celebration.  
Below.—Section of crowd attending the thanksgiving service. (Photos by Burr).

City Presents Most Wonderful Spectacle In Its History With Allied Flags In Day And Striking Illuminations On Every Building At Night

## CHILDREN PARADE

Impressive Ceremony Is Held On Race Course As Opening; 66 Chinese Schools Are Represented In Picturesque Lantern Procession

## THE PROGRAM TODAY

Noon to 1:30 p.m.—Allied members of the Shanghai Club at home to Consular Body and friends.  
2:15 p.m.—Civilian parade. Route: the Bund from Soochow Road, Avenue Edward VII, Rue Montigny and Avenue Joffre to French Park.  
Evening.—Illuminations and Tramway Company's decorated cars.  
8:15 p.m.—Mass meeting for Chinese at Y.M.C.A. Hall. Allied Consuls and Chinese officials to be present.

Shanghai, aflash with Allied bunting from the Chinese City to the Rifle Range and from the Rubicon to the Point, and brilliant with the glare and twinkle of thousands upon thousands of electric globes and lanterns after dusk, began yesterday her three-day celebration of the great victory in the West.

The setting for the occasion was, and is, perfect and from all indications yesterday, the spirit of rejoicing, foreign and Chinese, will carry through enthusiastically during the two days which remain.

The official opening of the celebration, Thanksgiving service and two parades filled yesterday's program. Another big procession will be the principal feature today.

**Service Is Impressive**  
The impressive Allied service of Thanksgiving at the Race Course following the firing of 21 guns by the Artillery Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, officially announcing the opening of the celebration at noon. Three thousand people participated in the service and stood with bared heads as the ministers uttered prayers of thanks for the victory.

Seventeen soldiers, who saw service on the Western front, took their places on the Cricket Club stand after Annamite police buglers sounded "assemble." The Municipal Band and a large chorus led the 3,000 attending in the singing of hymns.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, who officiated with Dean A. J. Walker of the Cathedral and the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, delivered the invocation and a psalm of victory was read by the ministers and peoples.

Dean Walker recited "The Deathless Heroes" and as he finished, S.V.C. buglers sounded "Last Post" and "Reveille." The Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott read the collects and after the doxology was sung, pronounced the benediction.

**3,000 Children Parade**  
Over 3,000 school children from the foreign and Chinese and Japanese schools of the city marched yesterday afternoon from the Race Course to the Bund, a long column of youthful enthusiasm and color.

The youngsters paraded under handicap, for traffic on the Nanking Road in the shape of tramcars and motor cars went blithely on, but they kept their formations and the showing they made was creditable in every way. Each marcher bore an Allied flag while at the head of the section formed by each of the fifteen or more institutions represented went the school and national banners. Bands were plentiful and the line of march was crowded with spectators.

A particularly gorgeous touch was lent to the procession by the Junior

## FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN MUCH OVERSUBSCRIBED

Total Proceeds Were \$6,986,047,000, Fifteen Percent More Than Was Asked

(American Wireless News) Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Treasury Department announced today that the total subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan were \$6,986,047,000. Every Federal Reserve District exceeded its quota.

## American Ships Take 200,000 Tons Of Food To Stricken Nations

Final Destination Will Be Given By Hoover On Arrival In European Waters

(American Wireless News) Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Ships carrying 200,000 tons of food for the populations of Northern France, Belgium and Austria are now en route to Europe. They are proceeding under sealed orders to Gibraltar and the Bristol Channel ports and on arrival will await word from Food Administrator Hoover as to their final destination.

## U.S. EXPORT EMBARGO LIFTED ON SOME GOODS

Minerals, Canned Vegetables And Certain Dried Fruits Can Leave Country

(American Wireless News) Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The War Trade Board announced today the removal from the export conservation list of dental platinum, palladium, iridium and radium, this to go into effect immediately. It also announced today that canned vegetables and certain dried fruits may be licensed for exportation from the United States to all countries except the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Belgium.



Japanese section in which over a hundred little tots appeared in brilliant kimonos, each youngster carried the red and white flag. Particular mention should also be made of the marching of the Chinese cadets and boy scouts, who kept their rhythmic stride throughout, and also of the Chinese scouts' life and drum corps, which dispensed music with a fine martial swing.

The Chinese and Japanese sections broke off at the Bund and marched to the Olympic and Towa Theaters where entertainments and sweets were provided.

#### Sing and See Pictures

The foreign children, over 2,000 strong, swung down the Bund and up Poochow Road to the Municipal drill hall where an inspiring program of Allied national hymns and cheers for the victorious countries ensued. The big hall was filled from end to end with animated youngsters. Brief addresses were made by Mr. D. Siffert, Belgian Consul-General; Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General; Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, and Mr. Dufaure de la Prade of the French Consulate-General. Following each speech the children rose and, led by Mr. A. J. Stewart, headmaster of the Thomas Hanbury School, and accompanied by the band, sang the National anthem of the speaker. The volume of it filled the hall and the cheers which followed each song fairly shook the roof. Throughout the entertainment of "cowboy" stunts and moving pictures which followed the enthusiasm kept breaking forth and during the showing of the war pictures the children sang "Over There," "Tippecanoe," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and others of the war songs with a fervor which sent thrills through the grown-up spectators. The Carlton Orchestra played, cakes and candies were distributed during the performance and when it was all over there wasn't a dissenting vote as to the success of the affair.

#### Long Torchlight Procession

The torchlight procession last evening, organized by Chinese students, was a tremendous affair. Sixty-six different institutions were represented and there must have been nearly 10,000 lantern bearers in the line of march. There were over 30 bands and decorated automobiles, bicycles, flags, bicycles and floats and various individually borne novelties were interspersed through the procession, which took over an hour to pass.

Mn Chu Ching-lan, former Civil Governor of Kwangtung, was marshal of the parade, which assembled on Thibet Road near the New World and passed down Poochow Road to Honan Road, thence to Avenue Edward VII, the Boulevard des deux Republiques, to the West Gate of the Chinese City and through to the East Gate, St. John's University, Soochow University, the Government Institute of Technology, Shanghai Baptist College, French Schools for Chinese, Y.M.C.A. and the Cantonese Guild and schools were among those entering the largest and most elaborate sections, but all were good and the thousands of bobbing lanterns were a great sight. Several sections from the Chinese girls' schools were novel and attractive features.

The Cantonese section was particularly large and was led by Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, chairman of the Cantonese Guild. The thousand representatives sang the National anthem and there were attractive decorated cars. At the rendezvous a play called "The End of Kaiserdom" was presented. Other striking floats were seen in the Chin Woo Athletic Association's section, the first being a "Tomb of Prussian Militarism" with a broken sword and rifle, "made in Germany" at its foot.

#### Civilian Parade Today

Today there will be a civilian parade, starting from the Bund and Soochow Road at 2:15 p.m. It will be in two sections. That comprising carriages, richas and pedestrians will assemble on North Soochow Road. That made up of motor cars and floats will move off from the junction of North Chekiang and Boundary Roads and will proceed via Chekiang, Peking, Honan, and Soochow Roads to the starting point of the first section. From here the route is along the Bund to Avenue Edward VII, Rue Montigny and Avenue Joffre to the French Park. All who care to join in the procession will be welcomed and it is expected that many of the floats prepared for the torchlight procession tomorrow evening will take part in this parade.

At noon today the Allied members of the Shanghai Club will be at home to the Consular Body and to their friends and this evening there will be a mass meeting of Chinese at the Y.M.C.A.

#### Dusk Came Unnoticed In Shanghai Last Night

Sunset went unnoticed in Shanghai last night. As the hour for dusk arrived—and no dusk—a man was seen running about in circles in the roadway at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Roads.

"Smatter with 'im" the compassionate looking "cop" at the corner was asked.

"Nothin' much," said the cop. "E's the gent that tried to count the lights."

Shortly after it was seen that there were two men doing the dizzy gyratory dance. The second being the reporter sent out to get the story of the Victory illumination.

Never has Shanghai been dressed as she appeared in the garment of incandescence draped upon her in honor of the triumph of the Allied arms. From end to end the Settlements blazed and sparkled until the glare thrown against the sky appeared, from the outlying districts, like a monster conflagration. The Bund—French and International, from the China Navigation building to the Garden Bridge—stood out a solid mile and a half of elec-

tric architecture, practically every building etched against the night in myriads of white and colored lamps. The Nanking Road, from Bund to Race Course, was a canyon of light and gleaming bunting.

For the spectacle of the foreshore illuminations the only term is "magnificent," and the effect when seen from the vantage point of the river, or the shore down river from the Garden Bridge, is gripping. Beginning at the British Consulate and Garden Bridge—the latter outlined in electric lights and trimmed with pennants—and running to the French Consulate and on to the China Navigation Company's building the display was grandly varied, yet the whole blended into one harmonious radiant scheme. The Russian Consulate-General, bordered with lights and decorated with flags of the Allied nations, is the keystone of a spectacle extending seemingly as far as the dazzled eye can see.

#### Illuminated Victory Signs

Illuminated "Victory" signs were prominent while national emblems in colored electric lights were also popular methods of announcing Shanghai's first night celebration of the Allied victory.

From across the Whangpoo, "Victory," in English and Chinese, gleamed from the Pootung shipyard of the old Dock property of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. The Chinese characters are 35 feet high while the English letters are ten feet long and bordered by red incandescents. Further down on the opposite shore brilliant displays have been erected at the M.B.K. plant and the Standard Oil Company installation.

The British-American Tobacco Company buildings, with four electric signs, is a mass of light; nearly every building on Soochow Creek is outlined; strings of incandescents mount to the top of the flagstaff in the British Consulate grounds while the once surrounding compound is ringed with illuminated colored lanterns; the tri-color of France gleams from the top of the tower at the French Bund and far off over the roofs, electrical displays send their messages from the highest peaks of business houses on Nanking Road.

Hongkong, from one end of the district to the other, is colorful by day and brilliant by night. Nearly every Chinese shop is decorated with Allied flags and all have arranged illuminations. The Japanese Post Office has the flag of Japan illuminated over the main entrance.

**Japanese Organize Parades**

Early last evening Japanese residents in the district organized several small parades, each headed by grotesque representations of the erstwhile Kaiser and the oldest of his six. One small float depicted Mr. Hohenzollern in a Turkish bath with a description in Chinese of the degree of heat applied by the Allied armies. Another, which later appeared in the torchlight parade, had a gentleman dressed "Here Lies Militarism," with wreaths tied with Allied flags.

The only Irish flag seen in Shanghai hung from the store of Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg; a monster American flag adorns the front of Sam Joe's store on Broadway; Cafe Fiedler sports American and Swiss flags in one window.

A huge picture of President Wilson, bordered with Allied flags and surrounded by enlargements of pictures of the Thanksgiving service yesterday noon, appears in one of Sam Joe's windows while a picture of King George adorns the other window.

#### How Bund Looks

Taking the buildings on the Bund from the Yokohama Specie Bank south, the Yokohama Specie Bank has a brilliant facade of lights outlining the structure and Japanese flags; the Masonic Hall and China United Insurance Co. has electric Masonic signs and Victory signs; the Banque Indo-Chine is brilliant with tri-colored shields and Allied flags; Jardine's has a gorgeous display of colored bulbs, sheaves of flags and shields with the names of the victorious Allied Generals, Foch, Haig, Diaz and Pershing and King Albert pricked out in glowing letters; The Yangtze Insurance building is gay with lights and long streamers of pennants and the P and O, David Sassoon's and the Credit Foncier continue the flashing program. At Nanking Road is the striking triumphal arch of greenery and red with the Allied flags across the top and next door at the Palace Hotel an Allied flag floats from every window.

#### Shanghai Club Most Striking

The Union Building towers high with its lights-strung cornices and its big electric name-plates dedicated to Beatty, Jellicoe, Haig, Foch and Pershing. Then comes the Shanghai Club, the most striking and beautifully elaborated piece of electric decorating along the whole Bund. Every relief of the Club architecture is brought out by lines of light and the coat-of-arms and flags of Britain flare forth in color amid a mass of flags. The McBain building is strikingly done and next to it the elaborate double arch of triumph spans the Yangkingspang, flagged and lighted and bearing the words "Victoire," "Liberte" and "Pax." Before the Kaiser in effigy, looking astonishingly like his Satanic Majesty and refreshingly uncomfortable, is lashed ignominiously to a pole.

Down the French Bund the lights and flags continue winding up with a final big sign, "Vive La France!" From the Public Gardens to far down the Quai de France a double line of electrically lighted Chinese lanterns lines the river side of the Bund.

Out in midstream a wonderful picture was made by the Italian gunboat, Sebastian Cabot, from water-line to mast tops and stacks dotted out against the Whangpoo in electric globes and with an electric Italian flag at the stern. Another

impelling picture, to one looking down the river, was the Japanese Consulate and the N.Y.K. office building, two huge Japanese flags blazed across the front of the latter. At the American Consulate a searchlight near the flagpole picked up and showed in bright relief the Stars and Stripes.

On other thoroughfares throughout the Central and other districts fine displays were to be seen. The Standard Oil, China Mutual, International Savings Society, North China Insurance building, Racine, Ackermann's, the Municipal Water tower, Reiss and Co., Liddell Bros., and a host of other places excited great admiration.

Still another wondrous sight was the Shanghai Race Club, the red, white and blue lights gleaming delicately across the Recreation Grounds, where the Cricket Club also was alight. The Italian Consulate, Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Country Club were artistic centers of illumination on Bubbling Well Road.

Ninpo Road from Honan to Kiangse Roads, with arches at either end, is swathed and criss-crossed with flags and pennants, the decorations of the Bankers' Guild.

Many places have unavoidably been missed in mention but to Allied Shanghai property owners en masse all praise is due for providing a wondrous sight.

#### Great Sign On Tramway Building

On the flat roof of the Shanghai Tramway Company's new five-story building, at 7 Soochow Road, has been erected an enormous illuminated sign which can be read from a great distance. The sign reads, in English and Chinese, "Victory is Right," and is 70 feet long and 12 feet high. It is surmounted by a range of Allied flags illuminated by electric lights. "The huge Union Jack on the Company's flag pole is also illuminated."

A very effective display is that at the Old Dock, Broadway, where there is a profusion of bunting and large British ensigns with the Scottish Royal Standard in prominence, all the buildings are illuminated with a crown and stars are specially conspicuous.

The Tram companies, both of the International and French concessions, have added striking movable displays to the show. The Tramway Company's "Victory Car" presents a significant spectacle. It mounts two globes, one surmounted by the German eagle, the other by the grasped mailed fist of Militarism. The skull and cross-bones flank it on either side. The other globe is surmounted by a dove, with an illuminated sign reading, in Chinese and English, "Kept Free by Victory." The Scales of Justice and the clasped hands of Brotherhood figure in the effect and the happily glowing sphere revolves above a crushed mailed fist.

The Tram Tank, painted white and covered with flags and lights, is also in evidence and this evening a car decorated for the British Women's Work Association will make its appearance, depicting an illuminated flag decked with relief work.

The French Tramways will have an allegorical car in the parades of today and tomorrow. A ship under full sail, the "Victory" with a crew of young ladies in the representation with the coat of arms of Paris—"Fictuat Nec Mergitur." "She Sails But Sinks Not."

**Dinners and Dances**

At the Actor House last night there was a special dinner and "Peace" Ball, largely attended. The Carlton also had a special dinner.

**Few Accidents Despite Crowds**

Although street cars were crowded from noon until eleven o'clock last night and streets were thronged with traffic of every description, there were but few accidents. Up to midnight, not a single accident had been recorded at Louza Station and at Central Station, but one slight mishap was reported. Several Chinese were struck by automobiles and carriages and several others attempting to leave or board moving street cars, were knocked down. None was seriously hurt.

Extra police were on duty in the congested districts, chief inspectors holding day patrolmen for extra duty early in the evening and turning out the late night shifts an hour or two earlier.

Traffic was handled well except during the parade yesterday afternoon when tram cars and vehicles of all sorts were allowed to run riot up Nanking Road. Several times the school children marching were chased up on the sidewalk and one section of the parade was obliged to halt at Kiangse and Nanking Road while ambitious chauffeurs, west-bound, insisted on proceeding.

**Complete Arrangements For Torchlight Parade**

The following is the final program for the Torchlight Procession to be held Saturday night. The

15. S.V.C. Detachment.  
16. Tank (Shanghai Tramways).  
17. Band (Chapel Orphanage).  
18. Between Shantung and Fokien Roads:  
19. Float (Italy).  
20. Italian Bluejackets.  
21. Band (City Police).  
22. Float (America).  
23. American Bluejackets.  
24. Float (Hawaii and Philippines).  
25. Float (American Association).  
26. Float (American Chamber of Commerce).  
27. Float (American Red Cross).  
28. Float (Japan).  
29. Japanese Bluejackets.  
30. Between Fokien and Hupeh Roads:  
31. Band (Chinese Boy Scouts).  
32. Float (Russia).  
33. Float (Serbia).  
34. Float (Portugal).  
35. Float (Rumania).  
36. Float (Greece).  
37. Band (Lungwha Orphanage).  
38. Between Hupeh and Chekiang Roads:  
39. Float (China).  
40. Chinese Bluejackets.  
41. Chinese Marines.  
42. Chinese Detachment.  
43. Float (Dragon).  
44. Chinese Artisan Corps.  
45. Chinese Railway Corps.  
46. Between Chekiang and Kwangse Roads:  
47. Float (Poland).  
48. Float (Poland).  
49. Float (Brazil).  
50. Band.  
51. Special Police.  
52. Float (Historical China).  
53. Between Kwangse and Yunnan Roads:  
54. Float (Chinese Post Office).  
55. Postmen.  
56. Float (Liberty).  
57. Float (Lusitania).  
58. Band.  
59. Float (Tomb of Militarism).  
60. Chin Woo Detachment.  
61. Mounted Sikhs.

**\$1 opens a Savings Account.  
\$100 opens a Checking Account.**

**HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.**

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committee regrets that it is impossible to allot places for any more items in the official program owing to lack of time for further arrangements. Floats, motor cars, etc., torch and lantern bearers not included in this program are requested to join in behind the Mounted Sikhs (item 59) in the vicinity of Thibet Road and Avenue Edward VII corner.

The procession will form up at 8:30 p.m. Saturday on Avenue Edward VII and proceed via Rue Montauban, Rue de Consulat, Bund and Nanking Road to the Race Course.

Floats should be in position not later than 6 p.m. Torches will be issued to those who have not brought them, at Avenue Edward VII and Honan Road corner. These may be picked up en route by detachments parading east of this point. Owing to excessive demand all who can obtain torches or lanterns privately are asked to do so.

Those desirous of joining in the procession, not mentioned in the following official program, are requested to do so in rear of the last section of Sikh Troopers (item 59) at Thibet Road and Avenue Edward VII corner.

#### Paraders—Clip This Out

**Order of Torchlight Procession**  
Rendezvous on Avenue Edward VII, Corner Rue de Montauban:  
1. Illuminated Tram (Victory).  
2. Mounted Sikhs.  
3. Municipal Band and French Buglers.  
4. Float (France).  
5. Float (Paris).  
6. Between Szechuen and Honan Roads:  
7. Annamite Detachment.  
8. Fire Brigades.  
9. Float (Belgium).  
10. Band (Arsenal).  
11. Float (Great Britain).  
12. British Bluejackets.  
13. Between Honan and Shantung Roads:  
14. Float (Canada).  
15. Float (Australia).  
16. Float (New Zealand).  
17. Float (India).  
18. Sikhs and Mahomedans.  
19. Float (St. George's).

**A Sinuous Serpent!**

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## Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

## LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

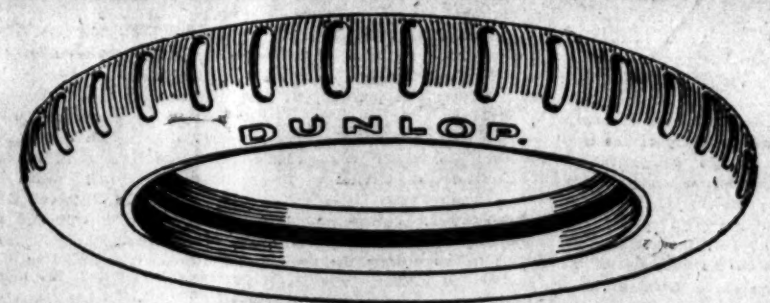
## Central District Property For Sale

## FOR INVESTMENT

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Cables: "Pneumatic"



**SHANGHAI TOTAL \$90,849  
IN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN**

Number Of Subscriptions Here  
Exceeds Those Of Rest  
Of China Combined

Shanghai raised \$90,849.11 during the United War Work campaign which ended Wednesday night and the number of subscriptions here exceeded the total number of contributions from the rest of China. The announcements were made yesterday at the Carlton Cafe when the members of the campaign committee were guests of Mr. Louis Ladow at dinner.

United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons presided and the speakers included Mr. Chu Pao-san, Messrs. Carl Crow, B. S. Fenn, B. Atwood Robinson, A. R. Hager, A. B. Rosenfeld, George Fitch, E. R. O'Brien and J. E. Doyle, Judge C. S. Lobingier, Dr. David Z. T. Yui, Madame Darre and Mrs. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club.

In responding to the words of praise given the Chinese for their co-operation during the campaign, Mr. Chu Pao-san said that Chinese appreciated the motives which prompted President Wilson to suggest a campaign waged in the interests of organizations working with Allied troops.

"China appreciates the attitude of the United States toward this country and realizes that the opportunities to repay America are few. These are the reasons why the response to this call has been representative. Chinese of every class have supported this campaign because they realize that in this way they can, in a small way, show their genuine friendship to the United States," said Mr. Chu.

The speaker asked Mr. Sammons to convey the appreciation of the Chinese for the opportunity to assist America's war aims and asked that his statements be recorded as appreciation for the friendship of the United States to China.

Mr. Yui pleaded for an organization which would allow Chinese and Americans more intimate relations as China wants to record her appreciation of the American's friendship.

Mr. Fenn announced that 73 Japanese, employed by 46 Japanese firms, contributed \$2,250.

**Budapest Proclaims  
Hungarian Republic**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, November 18.—A message from Budapest states that a Hungarian Republic has been proclaimed.

**CHINA SAILS SUNDAY**

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China left Hongkong yesterday. It will arrive at Woosung at daylight Sunday morning and sail for San Francisco Sunday afternoon. The tender, with mails and passengers, is scheduled to leave the Customs Jetty at five o'clock.

**German Propaganda  
Is Resumed Is U.S.**

Designed To Influence Americans  
To Forget German  
Offenses During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, November 18.—It is officially stated that there are many evidences that pro-German propaganda is being resumed in the United States designed to influence the terms of peace and that a concerted movement is proceeding which aims to make the American nation forget Germany's course during the war. The Government has interned some Germans since the signing of the armistice.

German representatives in various parts of the world are still actively engaged in creating hostility toward the Allies and the United States and von Eckhardt, the notorious German Ambassador at Mexico City, is again doing his utmost to strain the relations between Mexico and the United States by publishing misleading articles in a semi-official Mexican newspaper.

**COST OF LIVING RISES  
EVERY MONTH IN U.S.**

Food Prices Two Percent Higher  
In October Than In  
September

(American Wireless News)  
Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today that retail food prices in the United States were two percent higher in October than in September. There was an increase of sixteen percent in the cost of all articles in the last year and an average of 75 percent in the last five years.

**THANKSGIVING SERVICE  
IS HELD AT MOSQUE**

Indian Moslem Community  
Sends Telegram Of Congratulation  
To King George

A thanksgiving service was held last evening by the Indian Moslem community at the mosque in Chikang Road, the service being conducted by Mulla Haji Mohammad-saleh, after which a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. F. Thawar, at which a resolution was passed to send a telegram of congratulations to His Majesty the King Emperor on the glorious victory of right over might accomplished through His Majesty's and Allies' brave forces. A public dinner was also held at which the Chinese of the same faith were invited. The mosque was suitably decorated on the occasion.

**ALLIED OCCUPATION  
PROCEEDS STEADILY**

Americans At Briey And Fortress  
Of Longwy: French  
Nearing Rhine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, November 18.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Our advance has continued. The enemy has abandoned enormous material, including locomotives, parts of automobiles and magazines. Thousands of British, French, Russian and Italian prisoners are entering our lines in a state of indescribable misery.

We have solemnly entered Saarbrücken, Dreuze and Moorhange. We are drawing near to the Rhine between Neuf-Brisach, and the Swiss frontier.

London, November 18.—An American official communique reports:

The 3rd Army has occupied Vinton, passed Spincourt, Longuyon, and Conflans, entered the fortress of Longwy and occupied Briey.

**Mr. Asquith Calls  
Election Blunder**

Opens Campaign By Speech In  
London Deprecating Necessity  
Of Having One

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 18.—Mr. Asquith, opening his campaign with a speech in London, protested against the election as a blunder and a calamity. Fighting soldiers, he said, would be unable to vote. He stood as a Liberal but would support any Government which democratically grappled with the problems of reconstruction. He was in favor of free trade, by which we had borne the whole burden of the alliance. He was prepared to agree reasonably to meeting the susceptibilities of the Irish Minority.

**Naval Surrender  
Was Set For 20th.**

Designated German Ships Left  
Ports To Give Themselves  
Up To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, November 18.—A

message from Berlin states that the first part of the German fleet for surrender to the Allies, comprising the dreadnaughts Bayern (about 30,000 tons, 8-15" guns, 16-6" guns; laid down 1913); Grosser Kurfürst, (24,000 tons, 10-12" guns, 14-6" guns, completed 1914); Kronprinz Wilhelm, (24,700 tons, 10-12" guns, 14-6" guns, laid down 1911); Markgraf, (24,700 tons, 10-12" guns, 14-6" guns, laid down 1911); Koenig Albert, (24,700 tons, 10-12" guns, 14-6" guns; completed 1913) and Kaiserin, (24,700 tons, 10-12" guns, 14-6" guns, completed 1913); and the battle-cruisers Seydlitz, (25,000 tons, 10-11" guns, 14-6" guns, complete 1913) and the Moltke (23,000 tons, 10-11" guns, 12-6" guns, completed 1911), left Kiel harbor yesterday.

It has now been arranged that the German warships shall surrender in British waters on the 20th.

The King visits the Grand Fleet tomorrow prior to its departure to take over the German warships.

**CONGOLEUM  
RUGS**

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

**STILL BOOMING!**

THE WING ON CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

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OTHERS ARE SAVING - WHY NOT YOU?

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WINTER SUGGESTIONS

Everything of the newest and brightest.

Fresh stocks by every ship.

A VISIT WILL CONVINCING YOU

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

Chekiang and Nanking Roads

**4TH FRENCH GOVERNMENT**

4% WAR LOAN 1918

Issued at Frs. 70.80, yielding 5.65% per annum.

Subscriptions will be taken at all branches of the

**RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK**

Facilities granted on application.

Loans granted in gold and silver currencies.

**CIVILIAN PARADE**

(A Revision)

**MOTOR CARS** taking part in the Civilian Parade, when approaching the line of formation from the Settlement must go via North Honan Road, turn left to Haining Road, right to North Chekiang Road to Boundary Road, — form upon Range Road at junction of North Szechuen, on the south side which order is to extend through Boundary and North Chekiang Roads if necessary. As it will be impossible to assign places to motor cars, they will be formed up in order of arrival.

**FLOATS** or motor-lorries or trucks, fire engines, etc., will pass along North Honan Road and form up on Range Road facing East on South side up to North Szechuen Road crossing.

The Japanese motor procession of 120 cars will form up on South side of Range Road East of North Szechuen Road crossing, facing West.

**AMENDED ROUTE, Section 2, (Motor Vehicles.)**

North Szechuen Road to North Soochow Road, to Garden Bridge and thence same as 1st. Section.

**AMENDED ROUTE, Section 1, (Pedestrians, Carriages, Rickshas, etc.)**

Start from Garden Bridge, to Bund, to French Bund, up Rue de Consulat, right along Rue Montauban, left along Avenue Edward VII, left along Avenue Montigny, thence by Avenue Joffre to French Park, then dismissed.

**WARNING.**—Floats must not be built to a height of more than 14 feet so as not to interfere with overhead wires. This must also be taken into consideration by those building Floats for the Torchlight Procession Saturday night.

Signed:

**VICTORY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE**

**Xmas Gifts**

Seeing the great difficulty of getting articles  
from abroad, we have enlarged our

**EDUCATIONAL TOYS DEPARTMENT**

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in English and Chinese

**ALL BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP**

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**Commercial Press, Limited**

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## WILSON'S WAR SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN CHINESE

Commercial Press Brings Out  
Collection Of Eight Of Pre-  
sident's Famous Addresses

A valuable little booklet for Chinese distribution—and for foreign as well—is one which has just been brought out of the Commercial Press. It is a collection of President Wilson's war speeches in both English and Chinese.

The Chinese translation is by Dr. Moulin Chiang, Ph.D., of Columbia University and Secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association. It is an admirable translation, simple and direct and retaining all the force of the President's great utterances.

The speeches given are eight in number, beginning with President Wilson's address to Congress on February 2, 1917, on the occasion of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and including in sequence: the address to the War Congress on April 2, 1917, giving America's reasons for going to war; the address of April 16, 1917, outlining the duty of Americans; the address of January 8, 1918, containing the famous fourteen requisites for peace; the Third Liberty Loan speech, given at Baltimore on April 6; the July 4th speech at Washington's tomb; the Labor Day address and the address urging the League of Nations, given at the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, September 28.

## President Masaryk Leaves For Europe

Sails From New York To As-  
sume Office As First Head  
Of Czechoslovakia

(American Wireless News)  
New York, November 20.—(Re-  
ceived at French Wireless Station).  
—Professor Thomas G. Masaryk,  
first president of the newly created  
republic of Czechoslovakia, sailed  
for Liverpool today, accompanied  
by his daughter Olga. He expects  
to go to Prague and assume office  
and later attend the peace confer-  
ence.

## GERMAN INSURANCE CO.'S IN U.S. ARE TAKEN OVER

Licenses Revoked And Firms  
To Be Liquidated By  
Custodian

(American Wireless News)  
Washington, November 20.—(Re-  
ceived at French Wireless Station).  
—Treasury Department licenses per-  
mitting German controlled insurance  
companies to continue operation  
under their original management for  
the purpose of liquidation have been  
revoked and the companies have  
been taken over for liquidation by  
the Alien Enemy Property Custodian.

## CHILDREN OF U.S. FEED THOSE OF ARCHANGEL

Their Pennies And Dimes Pro-  
vide Noon-Day Meal For  
2,200 Daily

(American Wireless News)  
Washington, November 20.—(Re-  
ceived at French Wireless Station).  
—Pennies and dimes contributed to  
the American Red Cross by the boys  
and girls of the United States are  
providing midday nourishment for  
more than 2,200 school children in  
Archangel. The Red Cross has re-  
ported that most Russian children  
are anemic as the result of inability  
to obtain proper food before having  
fled from the interior of Russia.

## LECTURES IN NANCHANG

China Press Correspondence  
Nanchang, November 15.—Samuel  
J. Mills, Secretary of the Student  
Department, National Committee  
Y.M.C.A., arrived in Nanchang yester-  
day to begin a series of lectures  
in the government and mission  
schools. His first address was  
given at the First Normal School  
where more than two hundred  
students are in attendance. The  
Second Middle School listened with  
keen interest in the afternoon of  
the same day when the speaker  
dwelt on the topic of student re-  
sponsibilities.

Mr. Mills is a native of Shanghai  
and speaks Chinese with ease and  
fluency. His audience in every case  
remarked about his ready com-  
mand of their mother tongue.

A reception to a number of  
younger officials, gentry and educa-  
tionalists was given this afternoon  
by the local association.

Mr. Mills will spend a few days  
visiting the Nanchang Academy in  
order to interview a number of  
young men who are planning to  
enter the ministry. He leaves  
Monday for Wuhu.

## Capt. J. J. Astor Gets Wounded Again



CAPTAIN ASTOR

Captain John Jacob Astor, of the  
Royal Household Cavalry, the  
younger son of Viscount Astor, is re-  
portedly wounded, for the second time  
during the war. He received his first  
wound in 1914. In 1916 Captain Astor  
married Lady Charles Mercer Nairne,  
the widow of Major Lord Charles  
Mercer Nairne, who was killed in the  
same engagement in which Astor was  
wounded. Captain Astor's father  
was made a peer in 1916, with the  
title of Baron Astor of Hever Castle.  
In 1917 he was made Viscount.

## Sykora Concert Tonight

Mr. B. Sykora, cellist, assisted by  
Miss Katherine Campbell, pianist,  
will give a victory concert at the  
Lyceum Theater tonight. Half the  
proceeds will go for the care of  
wounded Czechoslovak soldiers.  
The concert is under the patronage  
of the Allied Consuls.

Mr. Sykora will play four of his  
own compositions, including his  
Victory Song.

- The program:
- 1.—Concerto ..... Pjotti  
Maestoso  
Andante lento  
Allegro vivo
  - 2.—Adagio ..... Tartini  
(b) Lento affettuoso ..... James  
(c) Menuet ..... Volensin  
(d) Papillon ..... Dvorak  
B. Sykora
  - 3.—(a) Two piano pieces ..... Cyril Scott  
(b) Allegro appassionato ..... Saint-Saens  
Miss Katherine Campbell
  - 4.—Soprano ..... Henry Eccles, Eng-  
lish 17th century
  - 5.—(a) Victory Song  
(b) Nocturne  
(c) Menuet  
(d) Variation ..... Sykora  
B. Sykora

## DR. REINSCH AND PARTY VISIT SACRED MOUNTAIN

American Minister And Mr. C.  
R. Crane Ascend Taishan And  
See Confucius' Grave

China Press Correspondence  
Tainanfu, Shantung, China, Novem-  
ber 18.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch ac-  
companied by Mrs. Reinsch, Mr. C.  
R. Crane, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Hussey,  
and Miss MacMurray ascended the  
mountain here yesterday and today  
are making the trip to the Grave of  
Confucius fifty miles south of this  
city. Mr. Reinsch is deeply in-  
terested in these ancient landmarks;  
this is his second visit to these his-  
toric scenes. The local official did  
all that was possible to show honor  
to the distinguished guests, furnish-  
ing escorts of soldiers and all the  
food that he could borrow from the  
foreigners located here.

A special service of praise  
and thanksgiving was held at the church  
in the S.P.G. compound on Sun-  
day, attended by Americans and  
British of this city, the sermon be-  
ing preached by the Rev. A. E.  
Burns. All the schools have had  
holidays and we hope that the mean-  
ing of the armistice will gradually  
permeate the people of this com-  
munity.

In some parts of the country the  
brigands are still at their work and  
becoming more desperate. Stories  
reach us of acts that remind one of  
the doings of the Boxers in the days  
before 1900. It is certainly time  
that the foreign governments should  
take hold of this matter and insist  
that order be preserved.

## BRITISH WON'T BEGIN DEMobilISATION YET

Conditions Don't Warrant It  
Except In Limited Numbers  
For Industry, Is Ruling

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, November 19.—The War  
Office states that the military situa-  
tion does not admit of the com-  
mencement of demobilisation ex-  
cepting limited numbers required  
for industrial reconstruction.

## MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

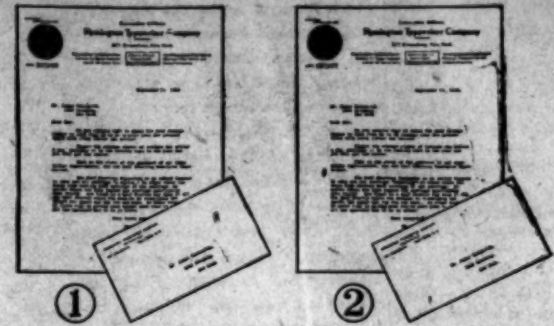
The following changes in the  
Merchant Marine Service have taken  
place:  
Indo-China Steam Navigation  
Company—Mr. S. Hancock, ap-  
pointed supernumerary third engineer  
of the Loongwang; Mr. E. Palmer, re-  
joined second officer of the Kwang; Mr.  
A. J. Goldewyk, second officer of the  
Kwang, resigned; Mr. J. W. Duncan,  
second officer of the Tuckwo, to act-  
ing chief officer; Mr. R. Pote-Hunt,  
chief officer of the Tuckwo, on short  
leave; Mr. T. O'Hare, second officer  
of Kinging, resigned; Mr. E. L. Mer-

rett, second mate of the Loongwang,  
to supernumerary second mate; Mr.  
Dei Pan, second mate of the Sui-  
sang, to supernumerary second  
mate of the Yuensang; Mr. Dei Pan,  
supernumerary second mate of the  
Yuensang, signed off; Mr. W. A.  
Baich, supernumerary second mate  
of the Hangsang, returned from  
leave; Mr. D. W. Ritchie, master of  
the Takwang, returned from leave;  
Mr. J. F. Olli, master of the Tak-  
sang, on leave; Mr. F. Wheeler,  
master of the Yuensang, returned  
from leave; Mr. J. Moanish, master  
of the Yuensang, to Manang; Mr.  
A. V. Kennedy, master of the Man-  
sang, in reserve; Mr. A. M. Hender-  
son, appointed third mate of the  
Tungshing; Mr. W. J. Booker, chief  
officer of the Wungang, to the  
Chungang; Mr. W. W. Hipkin, chief  
officer of the Chungang, to the  
Wungang; Mr. E. Tapsell, chief off-  
icer of the Yuensang, returned from  
leave; Mr. E. A. Thompson, chief  
officer of the Yuensang, signed off;  
Mr. T. S. King, chief officer of the  
Waishing, to the Wungang; Mr.  
W. W. Hipkin, chief officer of the  
Wungang, to the Waishing; Mr. E.  
A. Timbers, appointed third officer of  
the Chungang; Mr. J. G. Davis,  
supernumerary second mate of the  
Kwalsang, to second mate of the  
Lalsang; Mr. D. A. Smith, chief  
mate of Namsang, resigned; Mr. J.  
E. Levine, second mate of the Nam-  
sang, to acting chief officer; Mr. H.  
W. Chandler, chief mate of the Tai-  
sang, to the Koonshing; Mr. N. W.  
Van Courtlandt, chief mate of the  
Koonshing, sent to Hongkong for

orders; Mr. A. Lang, second engineer  
of the Fooksang, to the Hopang;  
Mr. J. Thomson, second engineer of  
the Hopang, to the Fooksang; Mr.  
L. V. de Souza, third engineer of  
the Loongwang, returned from  
leave; Mr. J. Renne, third engineer  
of the Loongwang, signed off; Mr. S.  
E. Woolman, third engineer of the  
Cheongshing, to acting second en-  
gineer; Mr. H. Thomas, second en-  
gineer of the Yalsang, to the Tung-  
shing; Mr. W. A. Piper, second en-  
gineer of the Tungshing, signed off;  
Mr. L. V. de Souza, third engineer  
of the Loongwang, returned from  
leave; Mr. J. Renne, third engineer  
of the Loongwang, signed off; Mr. S.  
E. Woolman, third engineer of the  
Cheongshing, to acting second en-  
gineer; Mr. H. Thomas, second en-  
gineer of the Yalsang, to the Tung-  
shing; Mr. W. A. Piper, second en-  
gineer of the Tungshing, signed off.

orders; Mr. M. Turner, third en-  
gineer of the Kwongwang, to acting  
second engineer of the Cheongshing;  
Mr. A. Livingston, second engineer  
of the Cheongshing, to acting chief  
engineer of the Kwongwang; Mr. J.  
B. Crament, chief engineer of the  
Kwongwang, sent to Shanghai for  
orders and Mr. C. T. Thies, third  
engineer of the Fookshing, signed off.

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IS STRONGER"

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LACE, ETC., ETC.

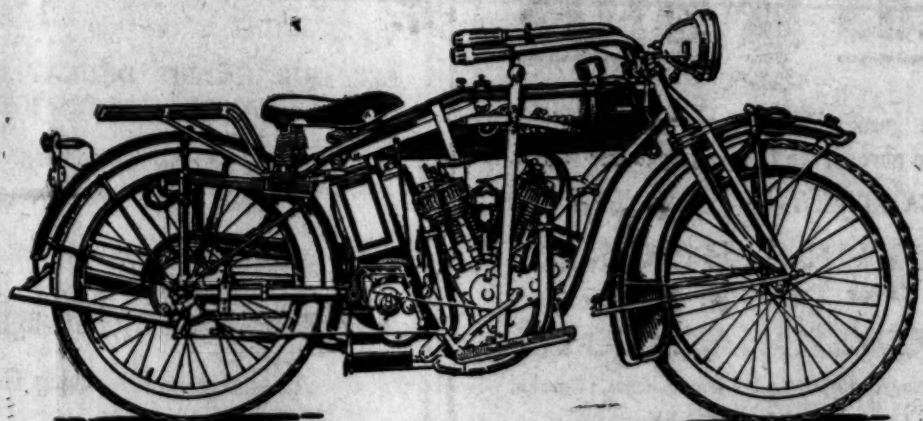
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and Haberdashers

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch at	Our Prices are the lowest in Shanghai	Established in
Tientsin		1857

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shipment of the highly-popular

## Indian Motor Cycles



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Owing to the great demand, make your booking NOW.

For prices and full information, apply

## THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

EASTERN GARAGE

Central 1159 and 2711

STAR GARAGE

West 197 and 131



## METHODIST CONFERENCE COMPLETES ITS WORK

Three New Districts Created  
And New Presiding Elders  
Placed in Charge

China Press Correspondence

Shanghai, November 19.—The Methodist Conference here is over and the appointments for another year have been read. There were practically no changes in the appointments of the foreigners but the Chinese pastors were moved in quite a number of cases. Three new districts were created in order to give a smaller territory to each of the Presiding Elders and allow more intensive work. Rev. S. R. Anderson, Rev. E. Pilley, and Rev. Wu Cha-noong are the new Presiding Elders, the three old ones keeping half of their old districts. The Conference has been one of the best in the history of the church in China, and as Bishop McMurray is to remain with us as our resident Bishop for the next four years, we look for the most successful period of the work during this time.

The celebration of the Centenary of foreign missions in the Methodist Church in China, occupied quite a good deal of time and thought during the Conference and the Chinese pastors organized to become self-supporting during the next five years. They requested that the salaries paid to them out of funds from America be reduced one-fifth each year for the next five years and they are to get this sum from the Chinese Church. The sums are still asked to be sent to China, but they will be used for additional work in larger field or in more intensive work in such field as it may be assigned. This is a real step forward and decidedly marks one of the greatest advancements that we have ever had.

### News Brevities

The Tientsin Mint has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to coin a large number of dollar pieces in commemoration of the Allies' victory.

Mr. A. P. White-Cooper, former vice-chairman of the Municipal Council, left for England yesterday on account of ill-health. A large number of friends were at the jetty to see him off and to wish him a speedy return.

Owing to the armistice celebration, the sale of home-made sweets in the nurses' quarter of the Isolation Hospital Saturday has been postponed till Monday. Admission will be free.

The wedding of Mr. C. F. de Neergard of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, and Miss Christine Hopkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Hopkins, will take place November 23 at the home of the bride's parents, according to northern papers.

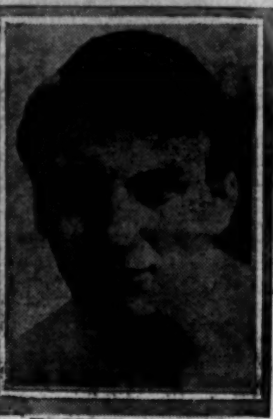
The American Red Cross work rooms, 183 Kiangse Road, will be closed this afternoon and all day tomorrow and the work rooms at 53 Seachuen Road all day today and tomorrow.

Charged with attempted murder, Norma Sobato, held as the assistant of Miss. Morena, appeared in the Italian Consular Court yesterday morning. The case was remanded until Tuesday morning and Sobato is held at the Central Police Station.

### Harriers To Run Sunday

Owing to the Victory celebrations it has been decided to postpone the Shanghai Harriers' run, set for tomorrow, until Sunday. The run was originally to have been made in the Bubbling Well district but is now changed to the Hongkew Park country and will be over the course on which the sealed handcap event of November 30 will be staged. The runners will start from Hongkew Park pavilion at 10 a.m. Sunday.

## Freddie Welsh Enlists In U.S. Army



FREDDIE WELSH.

Freddie Welsh, former lightweight champion of the world, has enlisted all knockers by enlisting in the United States Army. Welsh is a private and is stationed at the medical barracks, Washington. He is a born Englishman and has a wife and two children. His big health farm, which he had been operating at Summit, N. J., since his defeat by Benny Leonard, is closed for the duration of the war.

### Athletic Sports Held In Shansi Province

China Press Correspondence

Taiyuanfu, Shansi, November 15.—Amongst other modern interests that the Governor of Shansi is keenly supporting is athletics. About a month ago an inter-collegiate sports meet was held in this city lasting for two days.

Governor Yen Hsi-shan was present throughout the proceedings and took great interest in the various events. The celebrations of the outbreak of the revolution took the form of athletic displays and contests by the military and were witnessed by more than ten thousand people. In the schools and colleges three foreign-trained athletic instructors are hard at work endeavoring to bring the standard of the local students up to that of those nearer the coast.

As further proof of the interest that high officials are taking in the North China track meet that is to take place in this city in April of next year, we have these facts: The Governor has consented to be President of the Taiyuanfu Committee and has subscribed \$1,000.00 toward the preliminary local expenses. General Chao Ts'u-lung is his representative and takes the chair at all committee meetings. The Chief of Provincial Police, Nan Kuei-hsin, is also on the committee and has undertaken the responsibility of preparing the site where the sports are to be held. An excellent situation has been chosen—the best the city affords—in the south-east corner of the city. The high walls on two sides lend themselves admirably to terracing, affording a



rear view together with ample accommodation for large crowds, and without fear of a collapse! The track itself will be large enough to provide a 300-yards straightaway.

The local committee has its offices in the Young Men's Christian Association building to which address communications should be sent. The general managers for local affairs are Mr. H. R. Williams and Mr. J. F. Tan. The treasurer of the Taiyuanfu committee is Mr. H. Wang. The secretaries for English correspondence are Messrs. R. D. Arnold and S. C. Harison.

From what has been said it will be clear that no effort is being spared to make the forthcoming track meet a success. Governor Yen is anxious to give his visitors a good reception and to send them back on their return from Shansi with nothing but the pleasantest of recollections.

In view of this spirit of cordiality and of the preparations that are being made we look forward to a hearty response from the other Provinces and we would urge all colleges and universities to make early provision for this track meet so that there may not be one institution of any standing without its representative.

### Portuguese Co. Annual Shoot

Following are the results of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., annual ride meeting, held November 2 and 3:

Accumulating Handicap:  
1st Prize..... 6 points  
2nd Prize..... 4  
3rd Prize..... 2

(To be deducted off the actual scores plus the class handicaps.)

A Class—Nil.  
B Class—Plus 10 percent on the actual scores.  
C Class—Plus 20 percent on the actual scores.  
D Class—Plus 30 percent on the actual scores.

Weather conditions throughout the meeting were bad, dull light and very dark after 4 p.m. with an ex-

ceptional strong north-east wind blowing during the two days, which was very trying to the younger shots.

There were 56 entries—52 completed their Trained Man's Course 1918 returning their cards with the following results:  
5 Officers.  
10 Marksmen.  
18 1st Class Shots.  
19 2nd Class Shots.  
2 3rd Class Shots.

52 Officers and Men.

Corporal A. P. Diniz Jr. was in charge at the Range. The following were the results for the meeting:

1.—Premio "Nolasco"—Practices 2 and 8

Pte. Fred. Gutierrez... 29+2.90=31.90  
Pte. Arthur Leitao... 29+2.90=31.90  
Sgt. Lino Costa... 29 = 29

2.—Premio "Offices"—Practices 5 and 9

Lt. Daniel Gutierrez... 29 = 29  
Pte. Pimio Silva... 24+4.80=28.80  
L-Cpl. Seb. Xavier... 21+6.80=27.80

3.—Premio "Graduados"—Practices 3 and 5

Pte. Bonnie Pintos... 32+3.20=35.20  
Capt. Antonio Diniz... 32 = 32  
L-Cpl. Mathias Campos... 26+5.60=31.60

4.—Premio "Socchov"—Skirmishing 600-200 yards

Pte. Augusto Silva... 41+8.20=49.20  
Sgt. Manoel Leitao... 46 = 46  
Sgt. Francisco Diniz... 34+3.40=37.40

5.—Premio "Ludy"—Practice 4 and Blisley 500 yards

Pte. Alberto Simoes... 33+6.60=39.60  
Pte. Heitor Encarnacao... 30+9 = 39  
L-Cpl. Victor Rome-dios... 34+3.40=37.40

6.—Premio "Wayfoong"—Practice 6 and Blisley 300 yards

Pte. Avito Leitao... 39+6 = 36  
Pte. Arnaldo Silva... 29+5.80=34.80  
Q.M. Sgt. Conrado Maher... 31 = 31

7.—Premio "R.A.B."—Blisley 200 and 600 yards

Sgt. Joaquim Canavario... 40+4 = 44  
Sgt. Fernando Leitao... 38+3.80=41.80  
Pte. Jose Campos... 40 = 40

8.—Premio "89"—Blisley 400 and 500 yards

Pte. Jose Dima... 41 = 41

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Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit..... Scripps-Booth Cars  
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General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1262, and West 1213

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Pte. Julio Gutierrez... 33+5.60=38.60  
C-Sgt. Heleno Fernandes... 33+3.30=36.30  
9.—Premio "Senhoras"—Practices 2, 4 and 8

Lt. Ernesto Carneiro... 41+4.10=45.10  
Pte. Arthur Leitao... 38+3.80=41.80  
Pte. Jose M. Remedios... 32+3.60=41.60  
Pte. Augusto Silva... 32+5.60=39.60  
Pte. Fred Gutierrez... 34+2.40=36.40

Ladies:  
1. Miss Zephy Vieira  
2. Lydia Souza  
3. Mrs. J. M. E. Pereira  
4. Miss Inez da Silva  
5. Miss Carmen Souza

10.—Campeonato da Companhia

1st Pte. Jose Diniz... 256  
2nd Pte. Fred Gutierrez... 238  
3rd Pte. Manoel Leitao... 228  
4th Q.M. Sgt. Conrado Maher... 228

5th Sgt. Fernando Leitao... 225  
6th Capt. A. M. Diniz... 224  
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1st Cpl. Adelino Diniz, Jr. .... 213  
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3rd Pte. Antonio Gomes... 193  
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5th Pte. Luciano Lopes... 187  
6th Pte. Jose M. Remedios... 182  
7th L-Cpl. Fernando Carlon... 162

8th Pte. Sat. Pintos... 154  
12.—Premio "Verdant Villa"—Seccao No. 8

13.—Premio "Davidson"—Seccao No. 1

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## WEATHER

Cloudy, misty, but improving weather.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

Tuan To Lead China's Peace  
Delegation?

OUR Peking correspondent directs timely attention to a mischievous suggestion which, if carried out, is calculated to operate to the detriment of China. General Tuan Chi-chi's henchmen in the Peking Parliament are attempting to prepare the ground for the re-appointment of General Tuan as Prime Minister and then have him placed at the head of the Chinese Peace Delegation to Europe. His supporters are beginning to realize that his position has of late considerably weakened, and in order to bolster up the discredited militarist, they have placed a motion on the agenda of the Senate proposing that General Tuan be re-appointed Prime Minister and entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

A more ill-advised selection than that of Tuan Chi-chi for the post of head of the Chinese Peace Delegation to Europe could not be conceived. General Tuan is admittedly the arch-militarist of China and has perhaps been the greatest individual factor that has retarded this country's progress. Even granting that he is loyal and patriotic to his country, the fact remains that he is not a competent man for such a responsible post as head of the Peace Delegation. He is an out-and-out militarist and knows nothing, and cares less, for the vast issues to be handled by the European Peace Conference. Fancy President Wilson meeting at the council table of the European Peace Conference one who has gloried and exalted over the knife with his fellow-countrymen. There is no question that General Tuan Chi-chi is a misfit for the post for which he is recommended by his supporters. The motive for the recommendation is, of course, perfectly clear. It is the desire of the Peking militarists to give their discredited creed, now about to expire, a fresh lease of life by the appointment of General Tuan once again as Premier.

But a still more potent reason for not sending Tuan to Europe exists. He would be dominated by the Japanese as he was when he permitted all those recent Japanese loans to be contracted.

If China wishes to obtain a hearing at the Peace Conference, she must send a man better qualified, both by training and temperament, than General Tuan Chi-chi. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, for instance. That is the type of man that would be a credit to the Chinese Peace Delegation and win for China a respectful hearing. To send General Tuan to the council table of the Peace Conference would be a gratuitous affront to the Allies who, in spite of their four years' preoccupation in the war, have not been unmindful of the personalities that have brought China to the verge of ruin.

The German Colonies  
(New York Times)

ARE negroes People? Are the Chinese People? One would not think so to judge by the German way of discussing the future disposition of the German colonies. Germany pretends to accept President Wilson's series of points, one of which was that the interests of the people should be consulted in the disposition made of the lands wherein they live; but it never enters their heads that the interests of the people of Kiaochow or of Southwest Africa could be consulted. Indeed, so far as Southwest Africa

is concerned, there are not so many people left to consult; Germany has killed more than half of them.

It is doubtless true that the natives of Africa cannot be left to govern themselves when they have pushing white neighbors all around them. Our own Indians are proof enough of that. Nevertheless, their interests are going to be consulted; there must be no more of that ruthless enslaving of native populations, their robbery by swindling treaties and their murder by wholesale. These things disgrace the records of all colonizing nations in a rougher, more brutal age; but mankind has advanced, and colonization for the benefit of the native as well as of the colonist is the rule now.

It is not, however, the rule for Germany, which enslaves, tortures, and murders in the true spirit of the conquerors of Peru four hundred years ago. And Germany must leave Africa, since she knows nothing to do with Africans except to enslave and kill them. There may be some who take a more utilitarian view of it, who say that these countries must be developed at whatever cost. Well, by that rough test, too, Germany fails. She cannot colonize, she does not know how. Her only idea of making a colony is to put up a replica of Germany on African soil, without the slightest regard to whether it fits that soil or not.

No colonist could do business without consulting Berlin; and since colonization, to be successful, requires initiative and does not thrive under delays, German colonization was strangled in its cradle. The Government imposed so heavy a tax on diamonds that the amount smuggled is believed to be more than the amount regularly exported. The heavy hand of the Government has made the copper mines almost unproductive. Meanwhile the colonists have been loaded down with heavy taxation. What they got to show for it was splendid public buildings, statues in the best style of German art, immense schools with few pupils in them, and so on.

The natives were treated as the Conquistadors treated the ancient Peruvians, except that the Conquistadors did seem to know how to make their slaves work. Germany's African history has been a long procession of "wars," that is, massacres, torturings, and deportations. In Southwest Africa they reduced the native population from 200,000 to 82,000 in three years. They drove women and children into the desert to die of thirst, and this not as the ordinary brutality of ignorant settlers, but as a military operation. General von Trotha's proclamation to the Herero nation, dated October 2, 1904, contains this:

"The Herero nation must now leave the country. If the people do it not, I will compel them with the big gun. Within the German frontier, every Herero, with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot. I will not take over any more women and children, but I will either drive them back to their people or have them fired on. These are my words to the nation of the Hereros."

Thus—leaving aside all questions of humanity—thus did the good German sword drive out all the prospective laborers in the country and leave the overtaxed, harassed white colonists surrounded by statues and public buildings. It is full time that Germany, which does not know how to colonies, should retire from Africa in favor of somebody who understands the business.

## They Came From Taos

(From the Cincinnati Times-Star)

Six men are down from Taos. Six men who came from the little Indian pueblo have given all they had to right and honor. The casualty list tells many things, but it tells few things more grandly glorious than the passing of the six Taos braves. Old Taos of New Mexico—walled city where the Spaniards held their sway before the Pilgrims sighted Plymouth Rock, and where the silent Indians, through all these four hundred years, still light their watch-fires on the walls, and wait to see Montezuma come again!

Old Taos of New Mexico, where Doniphan rode in these seventy years ago, and brought the Flag—the Flag that has fluttered over Taos ever since, and fluttered high above the six Taos braves, who died! There are not 500 souls in Taos, and there cannot be a hundred warriors of them all—and yet, out of Taos, into the smoke and flame, went six silent, fighting red men, six Indian soldiers who gave up their lives!

Six men are down from Taos; six Pueblo braves will see the brown hills and the Rio Grande no more. Six men are down from Taos—and does the glorious list of slain tell a nobler, finer story?

A New Alliance With Russia---  
Rebuild The Economic Fabric

By Broad, Practical Policy Of Sympathy Russia May Soon  
Be Restored As Free And Thriving Democracy

By Norman J. F. Leggett  
(Japan Advertiser)

Readers will find the following article worth their careful perusal. The writer, now resident at Yokohama, is an Englishman who has spent several years in Russia, including the whole period of the war and revolution. He was one of the last Englishmen to escape eastward from Moscow last March when the German advance threatened that city. The views set forth in the article are based on a close and sympathetic study of the Russian temperament and a long acquaintance with Russian affairs. Mr. Leggett, it will be seen, takes a view of Russia which is hopeful and at the same time reasonable, and believes that a wise policy on the part of the Allies will bring about results of the highest value.

The political atmosphere in Russia at the present time is exceedingly difficult to describe. The highest principles fight hand in hand with the basest opportunism, and no man can trust his neighbor. In the economic world conditions are chaotic. There is no confidence, and no man has the slightest guarantee that he will reap the fruits of his toil. That economically the country should become disorganized in sympathy with the violent political upheaval is to a certain extent natural, but here again it must in fairness be remembered that it was Russia's huge war expenditure that weakened her economic foundations while yet she was politically fairly stable. In Russian affairs especially it is essential in order to grasp the principles underlying recent developments that a clear distinction be kept between politics and economics. In this distinction will be found the key to the right handling of the Russian problem, and unless its importance is realized there are very grave probabilities that Allied intervention in Russia may result in a fiasco and may even transfer to the Germans a great deal of the sympathy that is at present felt by the masses of Russians for the Alliance of which they no longer are members.

**Economic Stability**  
It must be borne in mind that for nearly two generations Russians have been economically free only politically were they slaves. So that while the political freedom given them by their revolution is of too recent establishment for the Allies to hope to be able to discover quickly a basis of harmony between the myriad factions, it should not be impossible to find a basis of economic stability. As is understandable, a nation which has just obtained political freedom after generations of fighting for it is likely to regard it as something extraordinarily sacred, and it may be taken as a fact that anti-Allied interests are not hesitating and will not hesitate to exploit this state of affairs to the utmost against the Allies. Nobody supposes outside of Russia that the Allies wish to support any political Russian party against another; in any case certainly not on political grounds; but it should be a first principle of Allied conduct that their hands are kept clean of any possibility of imputation of interested political action. In a country of mixed nationalities and interests like Russia it is comparatively easy to find the "agent provocateur" type of individual, and it is certain that German gold and energy will be generously devoted to intriguing against the reputation of the Allies.

Generations of political slavery have resulted in undermining the civic morality of the Russian masses; or, since slaves can hardly be said to have any civic morality, perhaps it would be more correct to say that the masses have become inoculated with principles which are entirely opposed to those on which the civil life of communities has always been founded. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The campaign for liberty, though so harshly suppressed, was very widespread, and especially striking were the results achieved by this campaign after the movement had been crystallized by the 1905 revolution.

**The Twilight Of The Church**  
Most remarkable was the effect on the Church in Russia. Formerly a deeply religious people, superstitious, the fact that the Tsar was head of the Church gave the autocracy a tremendous hold on the masses. Those who know Russia at all are well aware of the careful attention that was paid by the authorities to ensuring that the machinery of State and Church was loyal to the Tsar throughout, and conversely how difficult it was for anybody who showed the slightest inclination to a liberal spirit or a critical mind to attain any position of authority or influence. The very strength of the autocracy, however, was its weakness. Unable to show itself directly and openly, the liberal and progressive spirit operated on the national mind through channels that the autocratic government did not recognize. Russian literature and journalism, carefully censored though it was, formed the chief vehicle of the new influence. Almost without exception Russian authors are "liberal," and with the spread of a subtle propaganda not obviously directed against Russian autocracy, but nevertheless bearing within it the spirit of revolution against all the moral forces on which the autocratic state depended. The policy of excluding from the personnel of the

church and civil service all who showed the slightest signs of an intelligent appreciation of the autocratic methods of government resulted in the creation of a body of clergy and officials of a very low type of intelligence, who were unable to understand or fight against the danger. The foundations of religious belief were undermined, and from 1905 onwards the church rapidly lost all hold over the people. With the prestige of the church fell also the prestige of the Tsar, and the humble peasant, for whom in the old days the Tsar was God, began to despise him. The autocratic government, jealous as it was that the form of its laws be not broken, made no adequate attempts to foster a spirit more in harmony with the system it desired to perpetuate, and the immoral propaganda of the revolutionists went on unchecked.

**Soldiers Without Patriotism**  
After the Tsardom had been overthrown and the army became free, the "intelligentsia" of Russia were almost as surprised as the rest of the world at the lack of patriotism shown by the soldiers. Kereskies made an appeal to the nobler feelings of the Russian army such as has rarely been made before. His words, however, fell on barren ground, and the harvest of action was but a poor one. Nor is this really to be wondered at. The vast majority had been fighting because they were sent to the front and had had army discipline inculcated into them, but even three years of war had not made them feel that they were fighting for Russia. Fighting because the Tsar willed it, yes, but for Russia in the sense that a Frenchman fights for France, most decidedly no. This is the moment where the Bolsheviks came to the front. The church impotent, the front order of autocracy destroyed, there remained to guide the actions of the masses only the teaching they had imbibed at the hands of the revolutionaries. This teaching was given a definite direction in the first place by German agents who wished to disorganize the army, and then when the Bolsheviks discovered how favorable the moment was for them they threw all their energy into an effort to press their political views home, assisted by their leader, Lenin, after his spectacular arrival from Germany in a sealed wagon. "Land for the peasants" had been the cry for years of those who wished to stir the peasants up against the government. "Take it yourselves" now whispered the Bolsheviks to the peasant soldiers. The workmen's organizations had long been the hotbed of revolutionary propaganda. "Better conditions of work, shorter hours and more pay," had been for years their aim.

**An Orgy Of Nationalisation**  
The peasants are to have the land; you take over the factories yourselves," advised the Bolsheviks. The moderate parties, anxious to keep the people under their sway, followed the Bolsheviks with schemes of nationalisation of property more drastic than they had ever dreamed of before the revolution, and finally each party tried to outbid the others in offering benefits to the peasants and workmen. For the moderate parties their programs were intended to be something to be attained in the future, ideals to work for. The Bolsheviks, however, fanatics or agents provocateurs or whatever they were, soon got control of the policy, and once the workmen had tasted the joys of doing just what they liked in the factories where they had formerly done what they were told, and had proved that no immediate bad results to themselves followed, the Bolshevik party attracted all the most violent and worst elements in the laboring classes. The unscrupulous leaders were alive to their opportunities of obtaining power. Agents were sent into the country to preach the same doctrine, the peasants were worked up against the landowners and soon in all parts of European Russia the peasants were dividing the landed estates by the simple method of robbing all they could lay their hands on. Everybody knows the state of chaos and misery to which the criminal policy eventually brought Russia. Everyone is familiar with disintegrating influence which this cry of "take what you want and destroy what you do not understand" has had on all who became subject to its influence. Bolshevism passed like a disease over the face of Russia, and the end is not yet.

**Allies And Russian Parties**  
These brief notes on political conditions may serve to suggest some of the difficulties which Allied

intervention will have to face. Political passion still runs high in the land, and while there are already faint signs of reaction in some quarters, yet still we see the poison spreading into those districts which have hitherto escaped it. In order not to become embroiled in a partisan war the Allies' conduct must therefore be carefully controlled, and there must be no attempt to support one political party against another. There is only one political principle for the Allies to have, and that is the democratic principle of government by the will of the people and the details are for the Russians to work out according to their special nature; and it is not for the Allies to decide what is the will of the people.

Having thus limited the sphere of Allied activity, it will be useful to turn to the legitimate and proper field of Allied interest at this time, viz., the economic. It is of far greater importance for the Allies that Russia should be quickly put on a sound economic foundation than that any particular form of government should be established. And while the immediate object of Allied intervention is to rid Russia of German and German influence, this immediate military aspect is but one side of the complicated Russian problem which has to be decided finally either in favor of Germany or of the Allies.

**Economic Rehabilitation**  
Economically the Russian peasants and laborers are better acquainted with the phenomena of cause and effect than politically. Neither the peasant nor the laborer has been able to rid himself of the underlying conviction that he must after all work in order to live. True, your workman will not work unless he is sure of being able to purchase food with his wages, and your peasant will not till the fields unless he is confident that no one will come and steal his harvest. Also, your merchant will not put his money into the bank if he has doubts about being able to get it out, nor will he invest it in property or commercial undertaking if he fears they will be confiscated. Here is where the Allies can do signal service. They should devote a great deal of their attention to restoring confidence in the economical machinery of Russia, or at any rate the most important parts of that machinery. As far as Siberia is concerned the problems are not too involved, and once a good start had been made in Siberia it would be much easier to tackle European Russia. Let the Allies say, "We will run the economic side of Siberia until a government is established sufficiently stable to take it over from us;" and let them run it above all in the interests of the Russians. Those workmen and peasants who wish to go on with their work would welcome a state of affairs that would secure for them the fruits of their toil, and the "intelligentsia" would support it in a body. A point upon which too much stress cannot be laid is the moral value of this for the rest of the Russian community. Able to turn from a political strife that must in the end become hateful to the great majority, the country might find salvation in work and improved economic conditions. And whereas the economic life of Russia has been brought to such a disastrous state of chaos by the political upheaval, we may finally look to see political stability follow in the train of re-established economic equilibrium.

**The Way To Success**  
Russia has got to be rescued out of the terrible predicament she was thrown into by the sudden overthrow of tsardom in the middle of the world-war. The great Russian revolution, inspired by the love of freedom and supported morally by all the democratic countries of the world, has fallen a prey to the ignorance of the masses and the unscrupulous exploitation of her enemies and certain classes of rogues and intrigues. A nation of over 150 million inhabitants cannot be taken over and run at a minute's notice by the Allies, who have already a huge burden on their shoulders. Russia must in the end work out her own salvation. But the Allies can help to the best of their ability; they can send food to the starving people and by means of a disinterested and honest policy indicate the way of national re-birth. By a studied non-interference in political affairs, there is every hope for the success of a campaign for the re-building of the economic structure of Russia in the interests of the Russian people, and there is no reason why the encouragement of the Russians to assist in the reorganization of their country should not fit in with the military overthrow of Germany. It is perhaps impossible that the Allies shall not be required on occasion to be firm with political parties, and even to interfere with what the people may regard as their economical rights, and still more will German intrigue and propaganda endeavor to discredit the Allies with such action. If the Allies' policy, however, is inspired by an earnest wish to see Russia a thriving and free democracy, there need be no fear that in a short time the Russians would not support a policy which they saw was founded on a real desire for their welfare. Now that it is the Russian people that count, and not a small ruling clique, it is only by such a broad policy of sympathy that the Allies can attain a lasting spirit of harmony with Russia.

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YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

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Henry! The Tailor,  
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I acquired the art of cutting from an American  
tailor. A trial is solicited.





## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Altar-ations By Bertha Bell

Of all our grand old institutions marriage has surely been one of the quickest to put itself on a "war basis." Hymen climbed up on Mars's bandwagon without a moment's hesitation. Nowadays marriages are made in heaven—and in haste.

While every one has been worrying how to "speed up" industry, that old institution of marriage has "speeded up" itself without the least fuss or bother. It put one foot in the stirrup and the other on the accelerator—so to speak—and has been bowling along merrily.

And it has done this without any

governmental help or any special favors. Official regulations have, in fact, made marriage more of a problem than ever—if that is possible. The uncertainty of sailing dates, of draft calls and military transfers has caused it to adopt a time schedule more complicated than that of the New York subways.

The way in which marriage has adapted itself to war conditions has been a surprise to a lot of people. And it has been a hard blow to the so-called marriage reformers, who had almost despaired of ever pounding the thing into shape. These re-

formers used to run around and write pamphlets, and demand uniform laws, and get terribly excited. But, after all, marriage is for those who marry and not for those who reform—war or no war.

However, some of the recent rulings tend to shorten the path to the altar, and if the Government keeps on as it has started a lot of things may happen. For, in the language of the bargain sale, the Government has declared "half off" on wedding announcements. That is to say, these choice messages must be engraved upon a single instead of a double sheet of paper, and they must be inclosed in single instead of double envelopes.

This ruling comes from the pulp and paper section of the war industries board, so it must be good. But it's a hard blow at brides. The dear young things have grown so accustomed to double sheets and double envelopes that this edict looks to them almost like a double cross. And if announcements are to be put in single wrappers it will be harder than ever to tell them from other advertising.

And hereafter the announcement must come in only eight sizes, instead of about ninety. This is the most unkind cut of all, as Shakespeare would say if he were alive and working for the government at a dollar a year. One can't be the least bit individual if there are only eight sizes. There is bound to be some one who has used the one you select.

But this is only the beginning. (Marriage usually is, of course, but that isn't what we mean.) The pulp and paper section has started a reform which may outlast the war, and which runs the risk of being applied to any number of the "trimmings." The bride veil is a convenient point of attack. It is yards and yards longer than it need be. The pulp and paper section, with the aid of a pair of shears, ought to be able to eliminate quite a lot of it.

Even the ceremony itself may not escape. It comes in varying lengths now, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it will be curtailed further.

Once more you can secure the testimony of all bridegrooms that the ceremony is too long. Just what form this shortening of the ceremony will take is a mystery—as yet. Perhaps the pulp and paper section may take H. G. Wells's model for a starter. It runs something like this:

"Do loved, we gath'd 'gather sight o' Gard'n face this con'gation join 'gather Man. Wom' Holy Mat'my which is on'ti state stooted by Gard in times man's innocency."

Then on to the responses:

"Willow lover, cumfer, oner, keeper sickness and health?"

"Pete arr me. . . ."

"Have hold this day ford. . . ."

"Betworse, richpoo."

"With this ring I wed."

A ceremony like this would save time, breath and wear and tear on the bridegroom.

## Yours, Dad

Somewhere in America.

Sometime in October.

To Private William Tibbs.

Somewhere in Europe:

Dear Bill—I got your letter asking me how the war is going, and I have no hesitation in telling you that it seems to be going Democratic by quite a large majority. You say you are so busy fighting at the front that you don't have time to find out how the war is going. It is just as well. You keep right on fighting, and the gang down at the Squantumville grocery will run the war, so you won't have anything to take your mind off your work. When it's time to quit your dad will let you know.

I suppose you think you have some bad engagements over there, but we also had a fierce one here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Angus W. Purdy issued cards last week announcing the betrothal of their eldest daughter,

Augusta, to Phineas Woggleton Fulkerson. Nobody ever knows a feller has a middle name until something serious happens to him. Augusta has been teaching school for eighteen years and Phin is floor-walker in Anse Butte's livery stable. Polite society is on the qui vive, as it were.

Mrs. Lafa Perkins had a bit of hard luck last week. She gave the children her Winter's allotment of coal to play with, and they buried both pieces out in the back yard where she can't find 'em.

When you see General Foch, tell him he is doing bully and to keep right on. There are only five or six strategists in our town who think they could improve on his work, and that is a very low average. Tell him we are all behind him.

If you get them six sons cornered and call for help in cleaning up on them, I will be over on the next boat to wallop the far out who think they could improve on his work, and that is a very low average. Tell him we are all behind him.

Well, Bill, me and your mother and Woodrow and Newt are all danged proud of you, but if you try to give me one of them gol-dum Frenchmen's kisses when you get back I'll bust you over the beam with a neckyoke. Awry voer, as you say over there. With a heap of love, yours,

Spring plowin' you are mistaken, as I will be over there in a few weeks, and when I get it finished up we will come home together. Tell Pershing to be of good cheer, as I am coming. Cale Prouty says he is behind the President, but the trouble with Cale is that he is too far behind.

Winter is coming. The young ladies are all putting away their furs. I went to get a new suit the other day, but they had rose so in price that I couldn't get a whole suit, so I thought I had better get the pants.

Woodrow ain't so very popular, according to the Republicans. Nobody is strong for him but the men, women and children. When you shoot something higher than a private let me know. The higher they are the harder they fall.

Old Captain Briggs, of the schooner Laddy Ann, went to our Squantumville church oyster supper last week. He tasted of his oyster soup and said: "What is it?" and they told him it was oyster stew. "Gosh!" he said. "I have been sailin' in that stuff for forty years and never knowed what it was."

Well, Bill, me and your mother and Woodrow and Newt are all danged proud of you, but if you try to give me one of them gol-dum Frenchmen's kisses when you get back I'll bust you over the beam with a neckyoke. Awry voer, as you say over there. With a heap of love, yours,

## The Guillotine

By Roy K. Moulton

In the olden days, in a lot of ways, they had it on us modern jays, with all our pep and all our rep and our sophistication. The public pest they laid at rest, and their way, it was sure the best.

No time was spent in argument. There was no hesitation. When they got through with a public bore, you never heard of him "no more."

CHOURS:  
A grand old tool was the guillotine. When an ancient king got bad—He'd feel the axe.

On his old thorax.

'Twas a cheerful way they had. When the mob got sore, They would yell for gore, And would take a list and fill it in.

They would lop the knobs

On his old thorax.

They would lop the knobs

On his old thorax.

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They would lop the knobs

On his old thorax.

## Found On An Old Cuff

A lot of people will always believe it was hunsfuzza.

It is a good plan to name the baby Archie, and then when he grows up and loses his hair you can call him Archibald.

Some people "marry for love" and others live happily ever after.

There will be about nine million miles of second-hand barbed wire placed on the market soon.

When we have our final settlement with the English we should insist that they take back their sparrow.

The greatest pessimist in the world is the one who wears a belt and suspenders at the same time.

One of the penalties of being President is being obliged to wear a stovepipe hat.

No matter who is Sultan of Turkey, he never seems to be able to add much tone to the job.

Maybe they will be able to catch those celebrated six sons with insect powder.

Now that long skirts have come into style, a lot of persons who admire tall buildings will have time to look at them for the first time in four years.

Pretty soon we will hear that the price of carrots has gone up on account of peace.

Looks as though a lot of the forty-five-year draft boys will not be able to call themselves veterans of anything but the influenza epidemic.

## A Few Smoke Rings

Contrary to the general belief in profiteering circles, the Ten Commandments have not been adjourned for the duration of the war.

Motto of the Swedish match: "Back to the box. There'll be no strike tonight."

Some people keep servants just to get the news when it is news.

If the Battle of Gettysburg took place today over there it would get two lines in the night report: "Slight activity on a quiet sector."

Arrangements have been made at the Elite barber shop to receive the German peace proposals by rounds.

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MULTIPLY EX. HAMMOND'S Instantly Changeable Type. Many styles for many languages. Two styles or languages Always on the machine. JUST TURN THE KNOB and change

Carefully observe the above specimens of Multiplex Typewriting 6 of 365 different



arrangements of type. More than 50 different languages in many sizes and styles can be substituted in a few seconds

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## SPECIAL RAILROAD RATE FOR RETURNING TROOPS

Will Have To Pay Only Two Cents A Mile On American Lines

(American Wireless News)  
Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, announced today that railroad passenger rates for discharged soldiers returning to their homes would be reduced from three cents a mile, the regular rate, to two. The law allows soldiers three and a half cents a mile and the special fare will enable them to provide meals, sleeping accommodations and similar necessities.

## Dr. C. W. Woodworth To Address Service

University Of California Professor Will Speak At Palace Hotel Sunday

Dr. Charles W. Woodworth, Ph. D., who is head of the Department of Entomology, University of California, and who has been spending his sabbatical year in China in teaching at the University of Nanking, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. Dr. Woodworth in addition to his regular teaching course at the University of Nanking has conducted a short course in sericulture with specially selected students from all of the chief silk producing regions of China, and has also obtained effective results from conducting a "Mosquito Abatement" campaign for all of Nanking. Dr. Woodworth is planning to leave for America on November 26 to take up his work with the University of California.

## Mr. Raymond Jones Returns From Front

Shanghai Man Back After Four Years' Service; Was Twice Wounded

Mr. Raymond Rhys Jones, younger son of Mrs. Trevallyn Jones of Sans Souci Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, has returned to Shanghai after four years' service at the front. He has been wounded twice and was also gassed. He was invalided home following a severe attack of rheumatic fever which kept him in hospital for over four months.

## CHINA TELEPHONE LOAN GIVEN UP BY JAPANESE

Project Dropped At Eleventh Hour, Even After Contract Is Signed

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)  
Peking, November 21.—The proceeds of the Japanese telephone loan have not been paid over to the Chinese, as previously wired. At the eleventh hour the Japanese decided not to proceed further, even though the provisional contract was signed a month ago and this is regarded as an indication that the Japanese realize the period of unrestrained exploitation of China is ended.

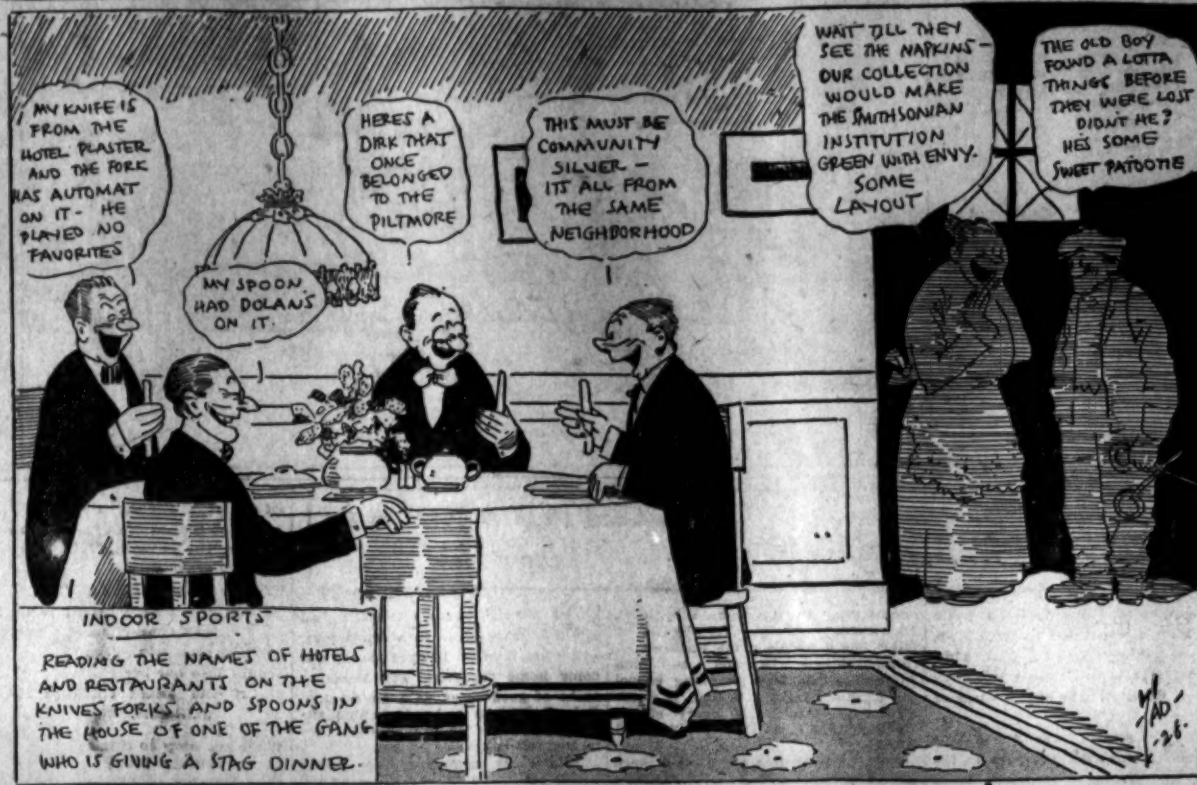
## FIRST O.S.K. STEAMER DOCKS IN NEW ORLEANS

Arrival Of Panama Maru Inaugurates Service From Yokohama To Gulf

(American Wireless News)  
New Orleans, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The arrival of the steamer Panama Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has marked the beginning and actual service of the first regular line between New Orleans and Japan.

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## Mandate Ordering Truce Personal Victory For Hsu

President Has Won Over Or Dominated Tutchuns And Other Pseudo-Militarists

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, November 16.—The President has scored a distinct success over the militarists, in that he has persuaded them to accept his point of view and to acquiesce in his issuing a mandate ordering a complete cessation of hostilities between North and South. This mandate may be regarded as marking the end of the armed quarrel between North and South, though there may still be a good deal of negotiating and adjustment of views to effect.  
Today the President invited all the visiting tutchuns and representatives of tutchuns to an informal conference in the Presidential Palace. There were present, Generals Chang Tuo-mu, Ni Shih-chung, Tiao Kun, Meng En-yuan, Chao Ti, Wang Chuan-yuan, Chen Kwang-yuan, Yen Hai-san, Lu Yung-hsiang, Tsai Cheng-hsun, and the representatives of the tutchuns of Heilungkiang, Hunan, Kansu, Shensi, and Szechuen. There were also present most of the members of the Cabinet, secretaries of the Cabinet and of the President's office, and two officers from the War Participation Bureau.  
The gathering was a very significant one, consisting, as it did, mainly of military men and their adherents. The President handled it with tact.  
First of all, he made a speech in which he drew attention to what he regarded as the salient facts of the national situation; the national desire for domestic peace, the chaotic condition of the treasury, the signs of reasonableness and accommodation that the Southern leaders had recently shown, and the critical position of China at this moment in international relations. and though he mentioned this point last the President emphasized that it was an extremely important one. Having expressed his general view of the national situation the President stated that he proposed to issue a mandate that would have the effect of bringing to an end once for all the armed conflict between North and South, and would open the way for an understanding, and he asked if anybody had any alternative proposal to make.  
The only comment that was made

was by Mr. Chien Nung-hsun, the Acting Prime Minister, who, on behalf of General Tuan Chi-jui, stated that General Tuan had no objection whatever to the cessation of hostilities now that a more reasonable spirit had been shown by the South. The rest of those present fell in with everything the President suggested, and, says one report, "followed him like a flock of sheep."

This meeting is a remarkable proof of the President's ascendancy. For some weeks now the President has been interviewing the visiting tutchuns individually, and has succeeded in converting them one by one to his point of view. It is said that he reserved General Tuan to the last, like a preacher dealing first with the small sinners and reserving the worst reprobate of all to the last. However that may be, the President, having succeeded in bringing them all round to his way of thinking, then brought them all together and got them to endorse his proposals.  
As a matter of fact the mandate was prepared yesterday evening and sent to the printer, but as

## SICK Y BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, and who cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

Mrs. Wilfred Damons, of Val Brilliant, Quebec, writes: "Please send me a val of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result."

The Tablets are recommended also as a remedy for worms, and to break up simple colds and fevers. Obtainable from medicine dealers, also at 60 cents the val. pos. free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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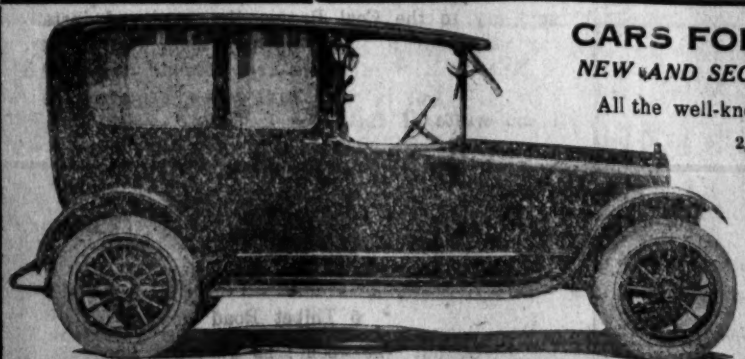
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Central 402



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there were some alterations to make it was momentarily withdrawn, to be re-issued immediately. In the mandate the words "cease hostilities" are not used as the President says there cannot be "hostilities" between the members of one family. Instead of instructing the military to cease hostilities the mandate instructs them to "withdraw their defense." It is not known whether this means that all northern troops, say Chihli and Fengtien men, are to be withdrawn from the southern provinces, but there is no ambiguity in the mandate on the main point, namely, that there shall be no more fighting.

Whilst the mandate marks the personal triumph of the President, it also incidentally underlines the fact that there is still in this country an immense reverence for scholarship. A thoroughly reliable judge informs me that nine-tenths of the President's prestige is due to the reverence for scholarship and the remaining tenth to his personality. It is also reckoned that next to the President the most influential man in China today is Mr. Chang Chien.

the Kiangsu optimus, whose recent circular telegram deploring the fact that there had not yet been any sign of a peace conference is supposed to have been inspired by Mr. Hsu. The weight of these two scholars together is greater than that of a score of a tutchuns, and the tutchuns know it; hence their eventual readiness to fall in with the President's views.



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## VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

Consumers of electricity for LIGHT, HEAT and POWER are kindly requested to curtail the use of electricity on their premises as much as possible between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and midnight on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, so that the extraordinarily heavy demands for Victory Illuminations may be met.

Electricity Department. November 20th, 1918.







## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 21, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

Telegrams: Buying rates.

⑤ 5/1=100 3.35

⑥ 121=100 3.54

⑦ 72.6=Max. 111.51

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.

⑧ 121=100 3.54

⑨ 72.6=Max. 111.51

Silver Dollars: Market Rate: 72.35

Gold Bars: 999.999 264

Upper Cash: per 100 1920

Native Interest: 10 10

Rainfall mm: 10 10

Rainfall inches: 10 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 4820

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Paris on London: 75.95

N. Y. on London: 74.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 5/1

Demand: 5/11

T.T. 330

T.T. 330

Demand: 603

T.T. 121

Demand: 1213

T.T. 60

T.T. 443

T.T. 284

T.T. 40

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/2

4 m/s. Cds. 5/3

6 m/s. Cds. 5/3

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ROBERT HICHENS  
ON AMERICAN AIDNovelist Says Our Ardor Blows  
Upon Europe, Like A  
Tonic Sea Breeze

By Robert Hichens

Author of "The Garden of Allah," etc.

Few people really comprehend what

sympathy stands for until they are

drawn into a sea of trouble. A man

may think he knows his true friends

when he is happy and prosperous, but

he is often mistaken. In adversity

as he learns who they are, not by their

looks, not by their words, but by

their actions, what they do for him.

Great sympathy shows itself by doing and deeds always stand.

They can never be explained away.

Truth lives in them. In them there is the heart of a hero.

Over here in England, in this fifth year of the great war, we are listening

to the steady throbbing of the heart of America. For many a long month, in darkness, in struggle, in

failure, in agony, we wondered about America, we asked ourselves whether

they cared for what we were trying to do, for what we succeeded in doing.

Men put their ears to the ground and listened. Sometimes they thought they heard nothing. Sometimes from the vast distance a faint sound seemed

to reach them, traveling across leagues of land and sea. They had moments of despair alternating with

moments of hope, and the months were away. Two years and more passed. And at last a great day dawned.

The nation that takes liberty for its watchword put on its uniform and proclaimed its intention to fight for liberty.

America entered the war. In our darkest moment we found a friend standing beside us, we felt the gripping hand of a friend. But even then we did not know what this friend would do for the cause which had been ours ever since August, 1914.

America has done wonders. As I write, I learn that there are a million and a half American soldiers standing on the soil of France. It seems almost incredible. I learn, too, that the Government of the United States is about to sell a Fourth Liberty Loan of an aggregate amount equal to twice the previous loan, and your Assistant Director of Publicity asks me to send a few words expressing what we feel in England about the astonishing efforts made on the other side of the Atlantic to hasten the end of the war.

Most people know how difficult it is to find adequate means of expression when the heart is full. There is a common saying, "My heart is too full for words." This is the case with many of us just now. We have passed through so many dark hours, through so many alternations of emotion, that we find it almost impossible to express what we have felt, what we feel in this crisis, when at last the tide is turning, and even those who are most pessimistic about the outcome of the struggle realize that victory is not merely possible, but certain—it only we go on to the end.

But the Allies will go on to the end. I have no doubt. Living at a great distance from the strife, you in America, although you see sometimes more clearly than we do, may not be able to understand the temper of our people as a whole. Your papers have told you of the activities of our so-called pacifists. You have read the Lansdowne letters. You have even perhaps heard the faint echoes of the shrill cries of Mr. Ponsonby and his brethren, and perhaps you have smiled a little contemptuously and thought that England was war weary, that we were "getting sick of it," and were in a temper to negotiate a peace by negotiation which would mean another war in a few years' time.

I hope you may care to hear that, though I have discussed the war with all classes of people, both men and women, I have never met any of these faint hearts. Not long ago, wishing to find out what the average man thought of the situation, I said to an English valet in London that a well-known daily paper had hinted that the man in the street was ready for a "draw."

"What do you say to that?" I asked.

"Well, Sir," he replied, "I meet a good few people, and I belong to a servants' club, and all I can say is that I haven't met one who thinks of anything but beating the Germans out and out."

"And do you think that's possible," I asked.

"Let's hope so, Sir, because it's got to be done," was his answer.

This reminds me of Lord Kitchen's reply to a man to whom he had given a certain order. The man said, "But, Sir, that's impossible. It can't be done in the time." "That's a pity," said Kitchen, "because it's got to be done in the time and you've got to do it." The man went out, swearing under his breath, but he did it, and he did it in the time allowed him by Kitchen.

Several months ago I was lunching in the company of two of our most famous statesmen, one white haired and well over 60, the other almost boyish looking with his clean-shaven face and brown hair. I heard them discussing the future of the war. It seemed probable at that time that the Central Powers were about to launch a gigantic attack against Italy. And the possibility that Italy might be "knocked out" was touched upon. A guest at the table said: "If that happens, and France is left white, what chance have we?"

"There's America," said the younger statesman. "I know something of America, and I am positive that, if

the worst comes to the worst, we and America together could smash Germany in the end without the help of anyone else." "What do you say to that, Sir?" asked some one, turning to the older statesman. He gave a characteristic roll of his broad shoulders, and replied, "I agree with my young colleague."

Italy has not been knocked out. Gallant France has not been bloodied. America and Great Britain stand shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield, and the end is not yet. But who can doubt what the end must be? Victory is in the air. All of us feel it. The neutrals know it. A Swiss said to me only the other day, "Germany is going down and thank God for it." Yes, Germany is going down and America is going up to heights surely undreamed of till now, and enthusiasm comes almost to those who mount to gain the peaks.

The Fourth War Loan will surely mark a leap upward. America has already done such astonishing things that, to tell the truth, we over here instinctively look to her for further marvels. Not that we are hanging on her! We have for long been "all in." But she has given us an immense uplift. She has inspired us with fresh energy by her overfreshness. There is something glorious to me in her ardor. And we feel it gloriously. It glows upon Europe, dusty with battle, like a tonic breeze from the sea. And the dusk lifts and vanishes, and we see—still far off—Berlin. Berlin made at last to understand that men brought up in freedom must conquer men brought up as slaves of a hideous despotism, that those who look to an ideal must prevail against those whose gaze is fastened upon plunder.

A young British officer, recently killed, said to his aged grandmother when he was bidding her good-bye at the end of his last leave. "Well, good-bye, granma, we may never meet again, but remember, if we don't, just—look upon death as promotion."

I believe that over 900,000 British soldiers have been thus promoted since the Kaiser decided to try for the mastery of the world. We must win not merely for ourselves but for them, and for all the young sons of America who have shared and will share their distinction, and for the great dead of the Allied nations who sleep on the battlefields of Europe. A "draw" would be a reason to them and a great blow dealt at the coming generations.

But there will be no "draw." I am certain of that. Why? I could give you more than one reason, but really one is enough. Do you know what it is?

I have looked into the faces of some scores of American soldiers.

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, November 21, 1918.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official: Kunyik Cotton Tk. 16.10

Unofficial: Kroweeks Tk. 13.00

Shanghai Land 6% Debs. 1914 @ Tk. 81.00

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsuo Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Oct. 1	Japan	Melmo Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 15	Hankow	Kiancyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 22	Japan	Shikoku	Am.	
Oct. 26	Japan	Shikoku	Chi. M. & Co.	
Oct. 27	Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Oct. 28	Cebu	Pacific	Dan. G.N. Tel. Co.	
Oct. 31	Japan	Kiohama Maru	Jap. Suzuki Co.	
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tosho Maru	Chi. Customs	
Nov. 9	Cebu	Litka	Chi. Customs	
Nov. 11	Cebu	Klenksin	Chi. W. & Co.	
Nov. 12	Cebu	Stora Nordlake	Dan. G.N.T. Co.	
Nov. 13	Cebu	Chuenliao	Chi. Customs	
Nov. 14	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. H.Y.P. Co.	
Nov. 17	Cebu	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs	
Nov. 18	Chinwangtao	Hiro	Nor. O. Thorsen	
Nov. 19	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 19	Dairen	Hinok Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Nov. 19	Hongkong	Stentor	Br.	
Nov. 19	Lungkow	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 19	Japan	Kiangkong	Chi. W. & Co.	
Nov. 19	Japan	Uraga Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 20	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 20	Tientsin	Kiangkong	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 20	Swatow	Yamui	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 20	Hongkong	Yingchow	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nov. 20	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nov. 20	Japan	Chikuso Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nov. 20	Japan	Shingling	Chi.	
Nov. 20	Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 20	Japan	Kamiyoshi Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	

## Sailed from Shanghai

For	Date
London, etc.	
Iyo Maru	Oct. 15
Euryates	Oct. 20
Suzuki	Nov. 1
Shikoku Maru	Nov. 1
Aki Maru	Nov. 21
For Liverpool, etc.	
Glengyle	Oct. 14
For San Francisco	
Nankang	Oct. 27
Korea Maru	Nov. 8
Ecuador	Nov. 8
Siberia Maru	Nov. 17
For Seattle	
Katori Maru	Oct. 29
Javary	Oct. 18
Manila Maru	Oct. 29
Andor Maru	Nov. 9
Justin	Nov. 9
For Vancouver	
Melville Dollar	Oct. 15
Stanley Dollar	Nov. 14
Harold Dollar	Nov. 17
For Port Said:	
Kenkon Maru	Nov. 4

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 20, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

1918 1917

Gross Receipts: \$26,896.53 \$25,862.62

Loss by currency depreciation: 5,443.70 7,768.20

Effective Receipts: \$21,452.83 \$18,094.42

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation: 24.25 23.32

Car miles run: 81,812 76,820

Passengers carried: 1,684,072 1,823,441

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 16.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/4 d. quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Nov. 15:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/4 d. steady.

## Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangkang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The J.C. s.s. Luchoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsienling left Tientsin for Chetoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsienling left Poochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

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The C.M. s.s. Hsienling left Poochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai











## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool).

	Tons
KAGA MARU	12,500
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 29
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Irimawa	Dec. 17

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi	Nov. 22
KORU MARU	5,000 Capt. G. Ohta	Nov. 29
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima	Dec. 6

## MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000 Capt. S. Kawai	Nov. 23
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. M. Machida	Nov. 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500 Capt. S. Saito	Nov. 30
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500 Capt. H. Arakida	Dec. 4

## KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu	Nov. 25
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## FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Okamoto	Nov. 22
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## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000 Capt. Y. Tozawa	Dec. 6
KAISHIMA MARU	19,000 Capt. Y. Tozawa	March 6

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Nov. 27
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## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Dec. —
NOKKO MARU	10,000	January
KITANO MARU	18,000	Feb. —

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.  
For freight, passage and further information apply to  
T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	8	1	0	dep. Peking	102	10	102
203	8	8	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1220	1920	1020
234	11	11	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1940	1700	720
236	11	11	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1930	1630	710
100	11	11	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1940	1640	720
1910	8	8	0	arr. Mukden	220	1040	1040

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
5	3	1	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1700	1610	1610
7	11	11	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
74	12	12	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
75	12	12	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
110	15	15	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
147	17	17	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
180	20	20	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
7	2	2	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
80	20	20	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
100	22	22	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
120	22	22	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
130	22	22	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
131	22	22	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
154	31	31	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
184	40	40	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
9	2	2	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
60	47	47	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
100	52	52	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
120	52	52	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
130	52	52	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
131	52	52	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
154	61	61	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620
184	70	70	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1810	1620	1620

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Local
16	10	1	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	1410	1410	1410
230	14	14	0	arr. Nanking	1415	1415	1415
200	21	21	0	dep. Shanghai-North	1415	1415	1415

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line	Express	Express	Local
99	130	21	0	dep. Yenchow	1230	200	1230
102	140	22	0	arr. Tsingchow	1230	200	1230

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Linchow-Tsichang Branch Line	Express	Express	Local
53	110	18	0	dep. Linchow	810	1410	2100
68	120	19	0	arr. Tsichang	810	1410	2100

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" - Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Friday only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep, accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class, a = train has only 1st class sleep, accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

## Fox Of The Balkans Now Run To Earth

Ex-Tsar Ferdinand, Slipperiest Monarch Of Europe, Expert In Double Dealing—Survey Of Bulgarian Ruler's History

By Walter Littlefield

That keen student of human nature and royal temperament, the late King Edward, once said of Ferdinand, then Prince of Bulgaria, whom he often met in August at Hamburg or Marienbad: "I find him rather amusing, with his budget of scandal. He is vain and ambitious. Still, as long as his mother lives he will be harmless, even beneficial, to the Balkans. But after that, look out!"

In order to understand the game that Ferdinand played for thirty years in Balkan politics one must go back a little and clearly understand the influences which have successively dominated him.

In a series of wars through the centuries Russia had attempted to drive the Turk out of Europe and open the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Great Britain objected to this, fearing it would expose India to Russian attack. Austria-Hungary also had designs in the Balkans, but her line of expansion was in the direction of the Aegean, leaving the Turks undisturbed at Constantinople.

Russia realized that the other Great Powers would never permit her directly to achieve her ambition; she must do it by means of the Slavonic peoples, her cousins, who were the vassals of Turkey in the Balkan Peninsula. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877 gave Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro the opportunity to declare their independence of Turkey and establish Bulgaria as a principality subject to Turkey. But in the treaty of San Stefano, which closed the war, Bulgaria was allotted nearly all of Macedonia. The great powers at once saw how in the very nature of the political development of this principality it could be used to drive the Turk from Europe and establish Russia at Constantinople, so they forced Russia to meet them at Berlin in the same year, 1878, where they divided the empire of the treaty of San Stefano, the principal act which concerns us being the return to Turkey of Macedonia with the condition that the Sultan should institute reforms in that hinterland where, even then, Serbian, Greek and Bulgarian hands were fighting for supremacy, not only against the Turkish masters but also against one another.

Macedonia would thus form a sort of buffer State which would suffice to protect the Turk from the north. As to danger from the west, whatever ambitions Greece might have for restoring the ancient Byzantine Empire, these could be at any time checked by the protective powers to whom she had owed her existence as an independent kingdom since 1830.

The first Prince of Bulgaria selected by the powers, elected by the Bulgarian Assembly, and confirmed by the Porte was Prince Alexander of Saxe-Coburg, a nephew of Tsar Alexander II, and a youth of 22. His administration ended with his abdication in 1886. It had been one continual struggle between the patriotic Bulgars to establish their complete independence and Russian agents to keep the Tsar's interests predominant. Prince Alexander proved unequal to the strain of conflicting forces which, however, gave forth one important event and one important person. A union with Eastern Rumania was the event; Stambuloff was the important person.

This Stambuloff was one of the greatest men Bulgaria ever produced. The son of a Tirnova innkeeper, he obtained his elementary education at Odessa; from that place he was obliged to flee on account of his attitude toward Tsardom. On his return to Bulgaria he took a prominent part in politics under Prince Alexander, and finally became President of the Council of Ministers. He was a wonderful writer and speaker, linguist, and lawyer, and his contemporaries in the European chancelleries recognized him as a great statesman. In the discharge of what he conceived to be his duties toward the State he was uncompromising, relentless. He despised Russian influence, and was cordially hated at St. Petersburg in return. The abdication of Prince Alexander practically left him the principal member of the Council of Regency, dictator of Bulgaria. However, he was devoid of personal ambition, and act about trips to procure a prince who should best serve the interests of his country.

This was an extremely difficult task. Several Princes were appealed to but frankly declared that they did not care for the job. Stambuloff's mission to the courts of Europe finally reached Vienna on its way home. The envoys were seated, tired and dejected, in a cafe, when a messenger of Princess Clementine Orleans approached them and called their attention to a young man who

was sitting at a neighboring table. He said to them:

"There is the man you want, the son of Princess Clementine, the daughter of Louis Philippe, a favorite of Austria and the Tsar, a man of great wealth, and a cousin to every crowned head in Europe."

The man designated was Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha then a Lieutenant in the Hungarian Hussars. Left to himself and loving science and history, art and conversation he would possibly have lived the life of an ordinary Hungarian magnate, but Princess Clementine, whom Gladstone once called the cleverest woman in Europe, was determined to make something of him, once the opportunity arose and he proved himself a worthy pupil.

Stambuloff received his candidature with enthusiasm, but the wary Ferdinand, before he pledged himself, went off to Berlin to see Bismarck, who was then, in 1887, at the height of his power.

"Accept the offer which they have made you," said the Iron Chancellor; "you have nothing to lose."

"You are right, Prince," returned Ferdinand; "I am a younger son, with, as you put it, 'nothing to lose.' I will take the risk. I will accept the throne."

Ferdinand was then a bachelor in his twenty-seventh year. Aside from his Central European connections, he was, from the first considered an "insider" at the English Court, for his grandfather's sister was Queen Victoria's mother and that grandfather's brother was Leopold I, King of the Belgians, the Queen's favorite and devoted uncle. Princess Clementine tried hard to have a marriage arranged between her son and one of the English Princesses, but the future King Edward blandly diverted their attention to one of the Princesses of Bourbon-Parma, Marie Louise, whose sister, Zita, is now Empress of Austria.

When Ferdinand became Prince of Bulgaria the Russian Party was in open revolt against Stambuloff, who cherished the proclaimed idea of Bulgaria for Bulgarians and the secret idea of the Balkans for Bulgaria. Stambuloff put down revolts and even demonstrations against his policy with a relentless hand. Princess Clementine, who had at first advised her son to be entirely guided by the masterful Minister, saw after a few years that this Minister was antagonizing the Tsar without gaining any particular approval either at Vienna or London, so she advised Ferdinand to get rid of him and begin a policy of conciliation with Russia, without whose aid the ambition for a Bulgarian empire in the Balkans could never be achieved.

In 1894 Ferdinand brutally dismissed Stambuloff and left him naked to his enemies, who the next year assassinated him. In a confession made in 1902 one of the murderers charged Ferdinand with having instigated the crime.

In the twelve years which preceded Princess Clementine's death Bulgaria flourished. Russia was appeased by the conversion of the Crown Prince Boris to the Orthodox faith. The Court blossomed out into a magnificence to which none of the other Balkan States could show a parallel. There were heavy taxes, but these were supposed to be an inheritance from the cruel Stambuloff which Ferdinand was gradually lightening. He was popular with his people.

After the death of his mother, in 1907, Prince Ferdinand gradually abandoned his association with Russia and leaned toward Austria-Hungary. Thus he became privy of Austria's act to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, and, under the shadow of that violation of the Treaty of Berlin, he had Bulgaria proclaimed an independent kingdom, while he himself assumed the ancient title of Tsar, not used since 1368, when the Turks conquered the Bulgarian Empire, the dominions of which had once extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic and from the borders of Thessaly on the south to the Save and the Carpathians on the north.

Meanwhile, these and other events in the first decade of the present century caused Vienna and St. Petersburg to reveal their opposing policies in the Balkans. Austria's absorption of Bosnia and Herzegovina had stirred the Serbs to objection on the ground that these provinces had a predominant Serb population. Russia's Foreign Minister, Prince Isvolsky, supported Serbia's claim until he was dismissed by the Tsar at the request of the German Kaiser. The Tsar wrote a sympathetic letter to King Peter and advised patience; the Serbs, however, continued to fear for their independence, as they saw gradually shaping itself at Vienna the scheme of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, then heir presumptive to the royal and imperial throne, for a tribute empire made up of Germans, Magyars, and Southern Slavs, and Serbia lay in the way of the empire's advance to the Aegean.

Russia, on the other hand, encouraged the development of the Balkan nations in every way, and saw without suspicion the growing strength of Bulgaria, overlooking the fact that Bulgaria did not lie in Austria's path to the sea. With the formation of the Franco-Russian

alliance and the Anglo-British treaty of 1907, both France and England relaxed their vigilance at Constantinople and the directing influence became German. With the passing of their suspicions of Russia they became more and more inclined to support the latter's Balkan policy. Russia still believed Tsar Ferdinand faithful to that policy which had for its ultimate expression a league of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro, and an expansion of these nations at the expense of Turkey. This Balkan league would not only form a barrier to Austria's expansion southward, but would drive the Turk from Europe and give Russia, as the directing genius of the movement, an open, free passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

It now becomes clear why not only Russia but also Austria approved of the Bulgarian-Serbian treaty of Feb. 29, 1912, and the Bulgarian-Greek treaty of May 16, 1912, which ushered in the first Balkan war. Tsar Ferdinand, it was expected, in Vienna, would reach Constantinople, protected as his armies would be in the west by the Serbians and Greeks. When that was accomplished he could defy Russia, while the Serbian and Greek armies, exhausted from their struggle with the Turk, could not oppose Austria's journey to the Aegean.

But Tsar Ferdinand did not reach Constantinople; and it was his armies and not those of Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro which were exhausted in the war.

In alarm Austria viewed the contrast. Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, tried to dominate the Congress of London which ended the war. He succeeded in having Serbia shut out from the Adriatic and brought about the establishment of Albania's independence; he could not, however, control the distribution of the territory ceded by Turkey to the Balkan nations.

The Treaty of London was signed May 30, 1913. Two months before, Yenniseus, the Prime Minister of Greece, suspecting that Bulgaria failing to reach Constantinople, would attempt to seek compensation from Serbia and Greece negotiated with them a treaty which stipulated that if either Serbia or Greece were attacked by a third nation the other ally would come to the rescue.

Yenniseus was a far-sighted man. On June 26 Tsar Ferdinand signed a treaty of alliance with Austria which contained the following stipulations:

1. Bulgaria shall denounce all treaties of alliance with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro.

2. In case of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, or Austria-Hungary and Russia, Bulgaria shall mobilize an adequate force in order to paralyze any action of Serbia.

3. Austria-Hungary binds herself to paralyze any military action of Serbia every attempt by Rumania against Bulgaria in the event of hostilities between Bulgaria and her allies. Further, Austria-Hungary pledges herself to intervene should the war take a turn unfavorable to Bulgaria.

Fortified with this treaty, Tsar Ferdinand on June 29 sent out a general order to his army chiefs which begins with the words: "Tomorrow will begin war operations against Serbians and Greeks."

The war operations began and Bulgaria in a fortnight had been badly whipped. Austria-Hungary did not intervene on her side, but Rumania did on the side of Serbia and Greece. The Treaty of Bucharest of August 19 ended the operations. On that same day at Sofia Tsar Ferdinand in addressing the chiefs of his defeated army said:

"Soldiers, at a moment when you were about to return to your homes, a fresh scourge descended upon us. Treachery, betrayal, and tried to snatch from us that which had been redeemed by the blood of tens of thousands of heroes. . . . Provoked by former Allies, we were compelled, against our will, to resume the struggle."

Meanwhile what had happened to make such an expression of hypocrisy possible? Why did Austria withhold her hand? Why did Rumania march on Sofia?

Two capitals were almost immediately informed of the Bulgarian alliance—Rome and St. Petersburg.

Rome waited on events. St. Petersburg acted. Here Sazonov, the Foreign Secretary, worked quickly to replace Bulgaria by Rumania in Russia's Balkan scheme. Rumania, bitter against Bulgaria for the former's neutrality in the recent war, mobilized her army. Thereupon Prince Furstenberg, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, warned the Rumanian Cabinet that if the Rumanian Army passed the Danube the Austro-Hungarian Army would enter Rumania. Immediately Rumania interrogated Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin for their answers, fearing a general European war. Berlin answered promptly that Rumania might act as the mandatory of the Kaiser in the Balkan conflict.

While Rumania still remained

undecided, it was noticed that the tension between Bucharest and Vienna lessened. At first this was thought to be due to the good offices of the German Kaiser at Vienna. Perhaps it was, but there was something else.

Austria-Hungary had meanwhile communicated to Rome and Berlin her intention to intervene against Serbia and had asked if such action would not bring into operation the terms of the Tripoli Alliance. What Berlin answered we do not know, but the answer of Signor di San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister of Italy, is upon record. It was:

"If Austria intervenes against Serbia it is clear that a *casse federale* cannot be established. It is a step which she is taking on her own account, since there is no question of defense, inasmuch as no one is thinking of attacking her."

For just one year Tsar Ferdinand smothered his grudge against his Balkan neighbors, against Vienna and Berlin, against St. Petersburg, for having found him out. Then suddenly the event which August, 1914, placed him in the center of the stage. Forgetting that in the summer of the previous year he had proved himself to be an international malefactor, all Europe began to court him, for all Europe realized that he could speak the decisive word in the Balkans. This "lesser Tsar" found himself, beyond all hope and prevision, the pivot of a drama that transcended anything that even his convulsive and theatrical career had ever known.

Then on October 8, 1914, he spoke the decisive word, because he believed that "Germany will win." Already on July 17 he had made a treaty with Berlin which defined his territorial reward. Before the dawn of another year he was in possession of it and would have liked to make peace. So he directed his Minister at Washington, M. Stephan Panaretov, to make the following statement:

Bulgaria entered the war with the single object of regaining the Dobruja and the Macedonian parts of Serbia which were unjustly taken from her in the Balkan war. She had no particular love for the Central Powers; in fact, had previously been at war with Turkey. As a price for her entry into the war she asked for the restoration of her former territory, which, according to the President's statement on national boundaries, rightfully belongs to her.

Bulgaria would have preferred to have joined the Allies, but they offered the restoration of her territory providing Serbia consented to take other land in exchange. Out Prime Minister even stated to the Allies that within a day of the acceptance of Bulgaria's terms the Bulgarian army would be marching toward Constantinople. But Germany's offer was unequalled. We joined the Central Powers not because we had to, but because we deliberately chose to do so.

Now that Bulgaria has attained her aims she is ready for peace, according to no less an authority than M. Radisavoff, and wants nothing but that which by language, nationality, and historic right belongs to her. She seems no interest in Germany's reported dream of Mitteleurope, and none in the elimination of the Hohenzollerns. We are holding what we have won and are not participating in the war except against Serbia and Rumania.

So Tsar Ferdinand and Bulgaria remained until the events of September 14 last, preceded by those on the Western front since July 18, convinced him that he was mistaken when he said three years ago that Germany would win. Now realizing his mistake, he has acted upon the realization. As for the rest, he has certainly wiped out the score against Berlin and Vienna for not helping him in 1913, and so starting the great war one year ahead of Kaiser Wilhelm's schedule.

## Japanese Police Ban Terms Of Armistice

Offending Papers Confiscated Though Foreign Embassies Receive Interdicted Issues

Tokio, November 9.—Publication of the Allied terms of armistice in Germany is prohibited for the present. An edition of the Tokyo Asahi which contained the naval terms was confiscated yesterday by the police. Last evening the Advertiser received permission to publish the terms in part, that is, those relating to the army but not to the navy; but later on this permission was also cancelled by the police, no reason therefore being specified. The evening editions of the Jiji, Yamato and some others were at the same time confiscated though it is understood that the Foreign Embassies and Legations received copies of the papers.

## Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market as compiled on November 19, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30
Fish	per lb.
Bream	18-20
Cod	18-20
Mandarin	20-40
Mackerel	30-40
Pomfret	30-40
Salmon	18-20
Sole	20-25
Whitebait	25-30

## Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer	each	\$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	14-20
Geese	each	90-110
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	16-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-25
Snipe	"	14-18
Turkey	per lb.	25-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	25-30
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-15
Woodcock	"	40-50



# Business and Official Notices

## International Recreation Club

### KIANGWAN RACES

48TH MEETING.  
23rd November, 1918.  
(Saturday)

1st Saddling bell at 1.30 p.m. sharp.  
ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.  
SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.  
TIFFINS & REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,  
Y. S. DAY,  
Secretary.  
20220

A l'occasion de la  
**VICTOIRE**  
Le Consul General de France  
recevra les membres de la Colonie  
francaise de Shanghai Dimanche  
prochain 24 novembre à CINQ  
heures de l'après-midi.

### Military Parade

The public are notified that the  
Cricket Club stand will be reserved  
for the Allied Consuls and the officers  
and men returned from the Front  
together with their wives.

### Victory Celebrations Committee.

### Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

#### BANK HOLIDAYS, 1919.

The Foreign Exchange Banks  
and the Shanghai General Chamber  
of Commerce will observe the  
following holidays during 1919:—  
2 days New Year—Wednesday  
and Thursday, January 1 and 2.  
5 days China New Year—Sat-  
urday, Monday, Tuesday, Wed-  
nesday and Thursday, February 1, 3,  
4, 5 and 6.  
3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday  
and Monday, April 18, 19 and 21.  
1 day Dragon Boat Festival—  
Monday, June 2.  
1 day Whit-Monday—Monday,  
June 9.  
2 days Summer Holiday—Tues-  
day and Wednesday, July 1 and 2.  
1 day Autumn Holiday—Mon-  
day, August 4.  
1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—  
Wednesday, October 8.  
1 day Anniversary of the Chinese  
Republic—Friday, October 10.  
3 days Christmas—Thursday,  
Friday and Saturday, December 25,  
26 and 27.

By Order of the Committee.  
M. G. BECK,  
Secretary.  
Shanghai, 21st November, 1918.  
20208

### SZECHWAN PRODUCE

It takes time and money to be-  
come properly entrenched. Our  
experience cost us tens of thousands  
of taels. We invite you to appoint  
us as your sole Buying Agents in  
Szechwan Province. Join us whilst  
we are still young and ever grow-  
ing stronger.

For particulars write to  
**WIDLER & CO.**  
Chungking, West China.  
Born 1915—Still Existing.

It's quite true  
about the serpent!

## Notice

Open House will be the  
rule at the American Club  
Saturday, November 23, from  
5 to 6 p.m. All members and  
Allied friends invited.

The Committee,  
By W. A. ADAMS,  
Secretary.  
20215

## Carpet Factory

**Yee Chong-hung**  
Established 20 Years  
363 Nanking Road

Tientsin Carpets of all  
descriptions; assortment  
of designs; moderate  
prices. Inspection invited.  
18922

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

In view of the Victory Celebrations  
the Exchange Banks which are  
members of the above Association  
will close for the transaction of  
Public Business on the afternoons of  
Thursday and Friday, the 21st and  
22nd, and will not open on Saturday,  
the 23rd November.  
20184

## NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist  
for diseases and operations of  
throat, nose and ears has resumed  
his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m.  
103 Szechuen Road.  
19690

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2555.  
In view of the great strain that  
will be thrown on the Police Force  
during the Armistice Celebrations  
on Thursday, Friday and Saturday,  
November 21, 22 and 23, the public  
is hereby earnestly requested to  
assist during these days in the main-  
tenance of law and order.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.  
Council Room,  
Shanghai, November 21, 1918.  
20214

## Shanghai Rowing Club

### "SMOKER"

POSTPONED  
to NOVEMBER 30, on account  
of victory celebrations.  
20197

## BILL SMITH

It may be  
that there  
are products  
superior to  
Elephant  
Head French  
Peppermint,  
but they are  
not to be  
procured on  
this market.



ASK BILL!

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants  
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Engineers' Supplies.  
At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stove Polish, Door Springs and  
Vacuum Bottles.  
17997

## Chinese Government Railways

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION No. 283.

### Train Service on the Line (194/33)

With a view to provide safety to  
passengers travelling by this Rail-  
way's up and down THROUGH MAIL  
TRAINS which usually pass the line  
at night time between Tientsin and  
Hanchuan where the local conditions  
are unsettled at present, it has been  
decided to arrange for the Mail Trains  
to run through this unsettled section  
in day time instead of, as it used to  
be, at night. Consequently commencing  
from the 20th November, 1918, the  
timings for the running of the  
Through Mail Trains will be revised  
as stated below. The time so arranged  
for the journey between Tientsin  
and Pukow under the revised schedule  
is although extended to some extent  
yet the connections with the Peking-  
Mukden and Shanghai-Nanking Lines  
are secured as heretofore and the  
same convenience is afforded to the  
travelling public but with better pro-  
tection.

Revised Time Table for arrivals  
and departures at and from the main  
stations of the line as follows:

Down Mail	No. 3	Stations	Up Mail	No. 4
21.15 dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	6.24	
21.25 arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.15	
21.45 dep.	"	arr.	6.00	
1.17 arr.	Tsanchow	dep.	1.39	
1.24 dep.	"	arr.	1.19	
4.31 arr.	Techow	dep.	21.37	
4.49 dep.	"	arr.	21.17	
7.53 arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	17.46	
8.15 dep.	"	arr.	17.26	
10.31 arr.	Talantu	dep.	14.53	
10.51 dep.	"	arr.	14.33	
12.18 arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	11.42	
12.35 dep.	"	arr.	11.22	
12.22 arr.	Lincheng	dep.	8.46	
12.37 dep.	"	arr.	8.31	
12.35 arr.	Hsuechowfu	dep.	6.20	
12.55 dep.	"	arr.	5.59	
22.25 arr.	Pengpu	dep.	0.50	
22.45 dep.	"	arr.	0.30	
6.00 arr.	Pukow	dep.	18.30	

By order,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.  
Tientsin, 15th November, 1918.  
20185

## WANTED

NEEDLES from No. 3/0 to 12 packed in tins  
of 5,000. Please send full assortment and quote  
cheapest price to Box No. 285 c/o office of  
this paper.

## Sundstrand ADDING MACHINE



ONLY TEN KEYS  
SELF COLUMN FINDER  
LISTING IN PLAIN SIGHT  
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The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible  
to put your newest office help on your most important figuring.

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Phone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4778  
4 Canton Road, Shanghai.



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Guards you and your car against  
the annoying, troublesome and,  
sometimes, expensive accidents,  
which you are sure to meet with  
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For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style and All Descriptions  
Telephone Central 2829

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27 November, 1918

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Business and Official Notices  
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Page 13

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 10

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Replies must be  
called for

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let. Good table.  
Telephone North 432.

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9 Quinsan Gardens.  
To let with board, large front  
room with verandah and bath  
room attached. Accommodation  
for table boarders. Good cuisine.  
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

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A large comfortable bedroom,  
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Use of tennis, garage, stable and  
telephone.

TO LET, one large unfurnished  
room for residence or office; steam  
heat, private modern bath, hard-  
wood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen  
Road.  
20120

A NICE furnished room to let,  
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without board, gas heating, tele-  
phone; in a private family. Apply  
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PRESS.  
20055

## HOUSES TO LET

NOW VACANT and to let, on  
1st floor, 6 Foochow Road, a fine  
residential flat, or offices, five-  
rooms, steam heated, hot and cold  
water, taxes, all included in mode-  
rate rental. Apply to Box 268,  
THE CHINA PRESS.  
20170

TO LET, from 1st December,  
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the Yu Yuen, Hart and Bubbling  
Well Roads, Western district.  
Rents ranging from Tls. 55 to Tls.  
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20161

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our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS

Sheep or Camel Hair

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HWA YENG FACTORY

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## SPECIALIST

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For

Veneral and Surgical Diseases.

Men and Women's Diseases.

Skin Diseases and Rheumatism.

Injection of all kinds of vaccines

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Charges moderate.

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WANTED: Experienced young  
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department, hides, bristles, cotton,  
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Strictly confidential to Box No.  
259, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20146 N.22.

WANTED, reinforced Concrete  
Superintendent for outport work.  
Must be first-class. One year's  
employment. Reply, giving quali-  
fications and conditions, to Box No.  
284, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20218 N.26.

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TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translator work,  
undertakes translation in English  
and Chinese of agreements, peti-  
tions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road,  
or P. D. 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

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"OVERLAND" car for sale.  
Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply  
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FOR SALE, lady's handsome seal-  
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CHINA PRESS.  
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